सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2414

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 14

B

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हॉलमार्क विशिष्ट पहचान संख्या (HUID) के बिना हॉलमार्क वाले सोने के आभूषण या सोने की कलाकृतियों की बिक्री प्रतिबंधित है।
2. HUID भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (BIS) द्वारा दिया गया 12 अंकों का अक्षरांकीय कोड है।
3. भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (BIS), राष्ट्रीय मानक निकाय एक सांविधिक निकाय है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

2. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आय
2. मानव संपदा
3. आर्थिक असुरक्षा
4. पर्यावरणीय सुभेद्यता

सबसे कम विकसित देशों (LDC) को नामित करने के लिये उपर्युक्त में से कितने संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मानदंड हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) सभी चार *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

3. भारत-ब्राज़ील-दक्षिण अफ्रीका (IBSA) संवाद मंच की स्थापना को औपचारिक रूप दिया गया था

(a) प्रिटोरिया पैक्ट
(b) रियो एकॉर्ड
(c) जोहान्सबर्ग समझौता
(d) ब्रासीलिया घोषणा

4. हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में रहा "प्रोजेक्ट ग्रीनसैंड" निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

(a) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पहल
(b) कार्बन अभिग्रहण भंडारण
(c) सतत् कृषि पद्धतियाँ
(d) वन्यजीव संरक्षण प्रयास

5. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाघ
2. सिंह
3. तेंदुआ
4. हिम तेंदुआ
5. प्यूमा
6. जगुआर
7. चीता

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी बड़ी बिल्ली (Big cats) प्रजातियों के संरक्षण की दिशा में इंटरनेशनल बिग कैट एलायंस (IBCA) कार्यरत है?

(a) केवल चार *(b)* केवल पाँच
(c) केवल छह *(d)* सभी सात

6. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कलक्कड़ मुंडनथुराई बाघ आरक्षित क्षेत्र को 'केरल के नदी अभयारण्य' के रूप में जाना जाता है।
2. यह तिरुनेलवेली और कन्याकुमारी ज़िलों में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

7. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा आरंभ नेशनल क्रेडिट फ्रेमवर्क (NCRF) का उद्देश्य है:

(a) स्कूली शिक्षा, उच्च शिक्षा और व्यावसायिक एवं कौशल शिक्षा के माध्यम से अर्जित क्रेडिट को एकीकृत करना।
(b) देशभर में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाना और सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में परीक्षा प्रणाली का मानकीकरण करना।
(c) राष्ट्रव्यापी विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों के लिये एक एकीकृत ग्रेडिंग प्रणाली स्थापित करना।
(d) विश्वविद्यालयों और उद्योग क्षेत्रों के बीच अनुसंधान सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना।

8. प्रॉमिसरी एस्टोपेल के विधिक सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह किसी को अपने वादे से पीछे हटने से रोकता है।
2. यह हमेशा व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित के अधीन है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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1. Consider the following statements:

1. Sale of hallmarked gold jewellery or gold artefacts without Hallmark Unique Identification Number (HUID) is prohibited.
2. HUID is a 12-digit alphanumeric code given by Bureau of Indian standards (BIS).
3. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the National Standards Body is a statutory body.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

2. Consider the following:

1. Income
2. Human Assets
3. Economic Vulnerability
4. Environmental Vulnerability

How many of the above are United Nation's criteria to designate Least Developed Countries (LDC)?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) All four *(d)* None

3. The establishment of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum was formalized by

(a) Pretoria Pact
(b) Rio Accord
(c) Johannesburg Agreement
(d) Brasilia Declaration

4. "Project Greensand" recently seen in news is associated with which of the following?

(a) Renewable energy initiatives.
(b) carbon capture storage.
(c) Sustainable agriculture practices.
(d) Wildlife conservation efforts.

5. Consider the following:

1. Tiger
2. Lion
3. Leopard
4. Snow leopard
5. Puma
6. Jaguar
7. Cheetah.

International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) works towards protection of how many of the above big cats?

(a) Only four *(b)* Only five
(c) Only six *(d)* All seven

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is known as the 'River Sanctuary of Kerala'.
2. It is located in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. The University Grants Commission has launched The National Credit Framework (NCrF) with the purpose of

(a) Integrating the credits earned through school education, higher education, and vocational and skill education.
(b) Enhancing the quality of primary education across the country and standardizing examination patterns in all educational institutions.
(c) Establishing a unified grading system for universities and colleges nationwide.
(d) Promoting research collaborations between universities and industry sectors.

8. With reference to the legal doctrine of promissory estoppel, consider the following statement:

1. It prevents someone from going back on a promise.
2. It is always subject to overarching public interest.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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9. 'उत्तरमेरुर अभिलेख' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अभिलेख में बताया गया है कि स्थानीय सभा कैसे कार्य करती थी।
2. सभा विशेष रूप से ब्राह्मणों से बनी थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

10. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

बचाव अभियान		***देश***
1. देवी शक्ति	:	यूक्रेन
2. गंगा	:	अफगानिस्तान
3. दोस्त	:	सूडान
4. कावेरी	:	सीरिया और तुर्किये

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) सभी चार *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

11. हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में रहा, 'C+C5' समूह संबंधित है

(a) कैरेबियाई और मध्य अमेरिकी देश
(b) जलवायु परिवर्तन और कार्बन न्यूनीकरण पहल
(c) कोयला और सीमेंट उत्पादन सहयोग
(d) चीन और मध्य एशियाई देश

12. डिएगो गार्सिया के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भूमध्य रेखा के ठीक उत्तर में मध्य अटलांटिक महासागर में स्थित है।
2. यह फ्राँसीसी गणराज्य से संबंधित क्षेत्र है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

13. मैंग्रोव पिट्टा पक्षी (पिट्टा मेगरिन्चा) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इन पक्षियों की सर्वप्रथम गणना पश्चिम बंगाल में की गई थी।
2. इसे IUCN की लाल सूची में संकटापन्न के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

14. प्राय: जनसमाचारों में देखा जाने वाला, "व्हीट ब्लास्ट" संदर्भित करता है-

(a) तेज़ी से प्रभावित करने वाला और विनाशकारी कवकीय रोग।
(b) आनुवंशिक अभियांत्रिकी के माध्यम से विकसित की गई गेहूँ की एक नई किस्म।
(c) गेहूँ की त्वरित खेती के लिये एक कृषि तकनीक।
(d) गेहूँ के खेतों के लिये एक विशिष्ट सिंचाई विधि।

15. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मानहानि किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में झूठे बयानों को प्रचारित करने का कार्य है जो किसी व्यक्ति, व्यवसाय, उत्पाद, समूह अथवा सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान पहुँचाता है।
2. भारत में मानहानि पूरी तरह से एक दांडिक अपराध है।
3. मानहानिकारक बयान लिखित और मौखिक दोनों हो सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

16. "जीनोम इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट" के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह जैवप्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की एक जीन मैपिंग परियोजना है।
2. इसका लक्ष्य विशेष रूप से दक्षिण एशियाई देशों में रोगों का कारण बनने वाले उत्परिवर्तन में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त करना है।
3. यह राष्ट्रीय मानव जीनोम अनुसंधान संस्थान की मानव जीनोम परियोजना (HGP) का हिस्सा है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नही

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9. With reference to the 'Uttaramerur inscription', consider the following statements:

1. The inscription describes how the local Sabha functioned.
2. The Sabha was exclusively composed of brahmans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

10. Consider the following:

Rescue operation		***Country involved***
1. Devi shakti	:	Ukraine
2. Ganga	:	Afghanistan
3. Dost	:	Sudan
4. Kaveri	:	Syria and Turkey

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) All four *(d)* None

11. Recently seen in news, 'C+C5' grouping is associated with

(a) Caribbean and Central American countries.
(b) Climate Change and Carbon Reduction initiatives.
(c) Coal and Cement production collaboration.
(d) China and Central Asian countries.

12. With reference to Diego Garcia, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in the central Atlantic Ocean, just north of the equator.
2. It is a territory belonging to French Republic.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

13. With reference to Mangrove Pitta Birds, consider the following statements:

1. The first ever census of these birds was conducted in West Bengal.
2. They are listed as Endangered in the IUCN red list.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

14. Often seen in the news, the term "Wheat blast" refers to

(a) a fast-acting and devastating fungal disease.
(b) a new variety of wheat developed through genetic engineering.
(c) an agricultural technique for rapid wheat cultivation.
(d) a specialized irrigation method for wheat fields.

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Defamation is communication of a false statement that harms the reputation of an individual person, business, product, group or government
2. In India, defamation is only for a criminal offence.
3. A defamatory statement can be written as well as be spoken.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

16. With reference to the "Genome India Project", consider the following statements:

1. It is a gene mapping project by the Department of Biotechnology.
2. It is aiming to better understand disease-causing mutations specific to South Asian population.
3. It is part of the Human Genome Project (HGP) by the National Human Genome Research Institute.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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17. राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (NQM) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इससे चुंबकत्वमापी और परमाण्विक घड़ियाँ विकसित करने में मदद मिलेगी।
2. इस मिशन के लिये स्वीकृत समयसीमा वर्ष 2028 है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से गलत है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

18. नई 'विदेश व्यापार नीति' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसके तहत वर्ष 2030 तक 2 ट्रिलियन डॉलर के निर्यात का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य ई-कॉमर्स निर्यात को सुगम बनाना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

19. प्राय: जनसमाचारों में देखा जाने वाला स्वामी (SWAMIH) निवेश निधि संबंधित है-

(a) भारत में वहनीय आवास परियोजनाओं को सहायक बनाने के लिये एक वैकल्पिक निवेश कोष
(b) भारत में प्रौद्योगिकी स्टार्टअप को बढ़ावा देने वाला एक उद्यम पूंजी कोष।
(c) भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार को बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित एक संप्रभु धन कोष।
(d) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिये समर्पित एक बुनियादी ढाँचा कोष।

20. निम्नलिखित मुद्राओं पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अमेरिकी डॉलर
2. यूरो
3. जापानी येन
4. पाउंड स्टर्लिंग
5. चीनी रॅन्मिन्बी

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी मुद्राएँ विशेष आहरण अधिकार (SDR) बास्केट का हिस्सा हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

21. विस्तारित निधि सुविधा (EEF) से आशय है-

(a) मध्यावधि में अदायगी संतुलन की गंभीर समस्याओं से जूझ रहे देशों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता।
(b) UNEP द्वारा विकासशील देशों में जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन के लिये एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुदान प्रणाली।
(c) विश्वभर में उद्यमिता और लघु व्यवसाय विकास को बढ़ावा देने वाली विश्व बैंक की एक पहल।
(d) यूनिसेफ (UNICEF) द्वारा वंचित क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के बुनियादी ढाँचे हेतु सहायता प्रदान करने वाली एक वैश्विक पहल।

22. 'विदेशी अभिदाय विनियमन अधिनियम (FCRA)' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विदेशी अभिदाय विनियमन अधिनियम (FCRA) को पहली बार वर्ष 1976 में अधिनियमित किया गया था।
2. एक बार प्रदान किये जाने के उपरांत FCRA लाईसेंस 5 वर्षों के लिये वैध होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

23. व्यापार प्राप्य बट्टाकरण/छूट प्रणाली (TReDS) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. केवल सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम ही TReDS में विक्रेता के रूप में भाग ले सकते हैं।
2. केवल सरकारी विभाग और सार्वजनिक उपक्रम ही TReDS में क्रेता के रूप में भाग ले सकते हैं।
3. TReDS का विनियमन भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नही

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17. With reference to the National Quantum Mission (NQM), Consider the following statements:

1. It will help develop magnetometers and atomic clocks.
2. The approved timeline for the mission is till 2028.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

18. With reference to new 'Foreign Trade Policy', consider the following statements:

1. It has targeted exports of 2 trillion dollars by 2030.
2. It aims to develop e-commerce exports.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

19. The SWAMIH Investment Fund often in news, is associated with

(a) An alternate investment fund to support affordable housing projects in India
(b) A venture capital fund aimed at fostering technology startups in India.
(c) A sovereign wealth fund focused on boosting India's foreign exchange reserves.
(d) An infrastructure fund dedicated to financing renewable energy projects.

20. Consider the following currencies:

1. US dollar
2. Euro
3. Japanese yen
4. Pound sterling
5. Chinese Renminbi

How many of the above currencies are part of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

21. The Extended Fund Facility (EFF) refers to

(a) Financial assistance to countries facing serious medium-term balance of payments problems by IMF.
(b) An international grant system for climate change adaptation in developing nations by UNEP.
(c) A World Bank initiative promoting entrepreneurship and small business development worldwide.
(d) A global initiative providing aid for education and healthcare infrastructure in underprivileged regions by UNICEF.

22. With reference to 'Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)', consider the following statements:

1. FCRA was first enacted in the year 1976.
2. Once granted FCRA linces-is valid for 5 years

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

23. Consider the following statements, with reference to Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS):

1. Only MSMEs can participate as sellers in TReDS.
2. Only government departments and PSUs can participate as buyers in TReDS.
3. Reserve Bank of India is regulating TReDS.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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24. भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति 2023 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह नीति निजी क्षेत्र को व्यापक अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों में भाग लेने की अनुमति देगी।
2. यह नीति भारत को अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र की वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में अपनी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने में मदद करेगी।
3. इस नीति का लक्ष्य अंतरिक्ष मलबे के कारण होने वाले नुकसान के खिलाफ बीमा प्रदान करने हेतु एक विधिक ढाँचा प्रदान करना है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

25. हाल ही में जनसमाचारों में रहा 'बैंडीकूट'-

(a) पूर्वोत्तर भारत में खेती की जाने वाली धान की एक स्वदेशी किस्म।
(b) मैनहोल की सफाई करने वाला एक रोबोट।
(c) हिंद महासागर में गहरे समुद्र में रहने वाली मछली की खोजी गई एक नई प्रजाति।
(d) जलवायु निगरानी उद्देश्यों के लिये इसरो द्वारा प्रमोचित किया गया एक उपग्रह।

26. शहरी अवसंरचना विकास निधि (UIDF) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस निधि का प्रबंधन राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक द्वारा किया जाता है।
2. इसे प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण न्यूनता के उपयोग के माध्यम से स्थापित किया जाएगा।
3. यह मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली और मुंबई जैसे टियर-1 शहरों पर केंद्रित होता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

27. मेघा ट्रॉपिक्स के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) प्रशांत महासागर के निर्जन क्षेत्र में नियंत्रित तरीके से एक उपग्रह का पुन: प्रवेश कराया गया।
(b) गंभीर खराबी आने के कारण एक उपग्रह अटलांटिक महासागर में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया।
(c) पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कणिकीय पदार्थ प्रदूषण का पता लगाने के लिये एक उपग्रह को क्षोभसीमा परत में स्थापित किया गया है।
(d) यह पृथ्वी की निम्न कक्षा में स्थापित एक उपग्रह है जिसे मंगल ग्रह पर मौसम के प्रारूप का आकलन करने के लिये पुनर्निर्देशित किया गया।

28. MAIA PLANTiNO-2 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह नासा और इतालवी अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी की संयुक्त पहल से पृथ्वी की निम्न कक्षा में स्थापित एक पृथ्वी वेधशाला है।
2. इस वेधशाला से प्राप्त डेटा का उपयोग विभिन्न प्रकार के कणिकीय वायु प्रदूषण का स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की जाँच हेतु स्वास्थ्य अध्ययन में किया जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

29. 'डब्बा ट्रेडिंग' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक प्रकार का अनौपचारिक विनिमय है जो स्टॉक मार्केट के बाहर होता है।
2. कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के तहत इसे अपराध की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

30. 'मिर्चा राइस' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका स्वाद और गंध हरी मिर्च के समान होता है।
2. पश्चिम बंगाल के इस उत्पाद को GI प्रमाणन प्रदान किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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24. Consider the following statements, with reference to Indian Space Policy 2023:

1. The policy will allow the private sector to take part in end-to-end space activities.
2. The policy will help India increase its share in the global space economy.
3. The policy aims to develop a legal framework that provides insurance against damage due to space debris.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

25. 'Bandicoot' recently in news is

(a) An indigenous variety of rice cultivated in northeastern India.
(b) A robot that can clean manholes.
(c) A new species of deep-sea fish discovered in the Indian Ocean.
(d) A satellite launched by ISRO for climate monitoring purposes.

26. Consider the following statements with reference to Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF):

1. The fund is maintained by the National Housing Bank.
2. It will be established through the use of priority sector lending shortfall.
3. It is focusing mainly on tier-1 cities like Delhi and Mumbai.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

27. In reference to megha-tropiques which of the following statements is correct?

(a) It is a satellite decommissioned by controlled re-entries into uninhabited area in the Pacific Ocean.
(b) It is a satellite which experienced a critical malfunction and crashed into the Atlantic Ocean.
(c) It is a satellite placed in a tropopause layer to detect the particulate matter pollution in the atmosphere of earth.
(d) It is a satellite placed in low earth orbit, redirected to explore weather patterns on Mars.

28. Consider the following statements with reference to MAIA PLANTiNO-2:

1. It is an earth observatory placed in low earth orbit by the joint initiative of NASA and Italian Space agency.
2. Data from the Observatory will be used in health studies to examine the health effects of various types of particulate air pollution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

29. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Dabba trading':

1. It is a type of informal trading taking place outside the stock market.
2. It is recognised as an offence under the Companies Act of 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

30. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Mircha Rice':

1. It has the taste and aroma of green chilies.
2. It is given GI tag from West Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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31. संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान का पहला कार्य यह है कि वह बुनियादी नियमों का एक ऐसा समूह उपलब्ध कराए जिससे समाज के सदस्यों के बीच एक न्यूनतम समन्वय और विश्वास बना रहे।
2. संविधान का दूसरा कार्य यह स्पष्ट करना है कि समाज में निर्णय लेने की शक्ति किसके पास होगी।
3. संविधान का तीसरा कार्य यह है कि वह सरकार द्वारा अपने नागरिकों पर लागू किये जाने वाले विधानों पर कुछ सीमा लगाए।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

32. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जो सबसे आगे वही जीते
2. विधि का शासन
3. न्यायिक समीक्षा की शक्ति
4. अवशिष्ट शक्ति

उपर्युक्त में से कितने ब्रिटिश संविधान से लिये गए हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

33. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अंत:करण की स्वतंत्रता
2. धार्मिक मामलों के प्रबंधन की स्वतंत्रता
3. धार्मिक शिक्षा में भाग लेने की स्वतंत्रता
4. संगठित होने की स्वतंत्रता

उपर्युक्त में से कितने धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के अंतर्गत आते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

34. संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयकों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान में संशोधन केवल संसद के किसी भी सदन में विधेयक पेश करके शुरू किया जा सकता है, न कि राज्य विधानसभाओं में।
2. विधेयक को किसी मंत्री अथवा किसी निजी सदस्य द्वारा पेश किया जा सकता है और इसके लिये राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

35. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. दत्तक ग्रहण और उत्तराधिकार
2. मजदूर-संघ
3. पशुधन एवं पशुपालन
4. कारागार

उपर्युक्त में से कितने 7वीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची में सूचीबद्ध हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

36. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. स्वतंत्रताविहीन समता व्यक्तिगत पहल को नष्ट कर देगी।
2. बंधुता के बिना, स्वतंत्रता और समता अपना स्वाभाविक मार्ग ग्रहण नहीं कर सकते।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

37. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 'भारत संघ' की तुलना में 'भारत का राज्यक्षेत्र' एक व्यापक अभिव्यक्ति है।
2. संघीय व्यवस्था के हिस्से के रूप में राज्य और केंद्र शक्तियाँ साझा करते हैं।
3. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों और अधिग्रहीत प्रदेशों का प्रशासन सीधे राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नही

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31. With reference to the constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The first function of the constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of society.
2. The second function of the constitution is to specify who has power to make decisions in a society.
3. The third function of the constitution is to set limits on what government can impose on its citizens.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

32. Consider the following statements:

1. First past the post
2. Rule of law
3. Power of judicial review
4. Residual power

How many of the above has been borrowed from British constitution?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

33. Consider the following:

1. Freedom of conscience
2. Freedom to manage religious affairs
3. Freedom to attend religious instruction
4. Freedom to form association

How many of the above are encompassed under the right to freedom of religion?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

34. Consider the following statements with reference to Constitutional Amendment Bills:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by introducing a bill in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

35. Consider the following:

1. Adoption and succession
2. Trade union
3. Livestock and animal husbandry
4. Prison

How many of the above are listed in the state list of 7th schedule?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

36. consider the following statements:

1. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative.
2. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

37. Consider the following statements:

1. 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India'.
2. The states are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre.
3. The union territories and the acquired territories are directly administered by the state government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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38. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. फरेब से प्राप्त नागरिकता
2. भारतीय संविधान के प्रति अनास्था
3. युद्ध के दौरान शत्रु से संवाद
4. लगातार पाँच वर्षों तक भारत से बाहर रहना

उपर्युक्त में से कितने वंचन द्वारा नागरिकता समाप्त होने का सटीक आधार हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

39. केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राज्य सभा द्वारा किसी प्रस्ताव को पारित किया जाना
2. राज्य द्वारा अनुरोध किया जाना
3. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की स्थिति
4. सशस्त्र विद्रोह की स्थिति

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी असाधारण स्थितियों में संसद राज्य सूची में सूचीबद्ध विषयों पर कानून बनाती है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

40. सांविधिक अनुदान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अनुच्छेद 275 संसद को वित्तीय सहायता की आवश्यकता वाले, न कि सभी राज्यों, को अनुदान देने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है।
2. वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा पर राज्यों को सामान्य एवं विशिष्ट दोनों प्रकार के अनुदान प्रदान किये जाते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

41. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (CVC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक अन्वेषण अभिकरण है।
2. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयुक्त और अन्य आयुक्तों का कार्यकाल उनके कार्यालय में पद धारण करने की तारीख से चार वर्ष का होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

42. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (UPSC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. UPSC का अध्यक्ष अपना पहला कार्यकाल पूरा करने के बाद उस समान पद पर पुनः नियुक्ति का पात्र होता है।
2. संसद कानून बनाकर UPSC के अधिकार क्षेत्र का विस्तार कर सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

43. नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस पद को कार्यकाल की सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है।
2. इसे संविधान में उल्लिखित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति द्वारा ही अपदस्थ किया जा सकता है।
3. इसके वेतन एवं अन्य सेवा शर्तें राष्ट्रपति द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

44. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश।
2. सरकार की वित्त प्रणाली का विशेष ज्ञान रखने वाला व्यक्ति।
3. अर्थशास्त्र का विशेष ज्ञान रखने वाला व्यक्ति।
4. 5 वर्ष तक चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट के रूप में कार्यरत व्यक्ति

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी योग्यताएँ वित्त आयोग के सदस्य के रूप में चयन के लिये आवश्यक है?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

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38. Consider the following:

1. Citizenship by fraud
2. Disloyalty to the Constitution of India
3. Communicated with the enemy during a war
4. Resident out of India for five years continuously

How many of the above are accurate grounds for loss of citizenship by deprivation?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

39. With reference to Centre state relations, consider the following statements:

1. When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution
2. When states make a request
3. During a national emergency
4. During armed rebellion

How many of the above are extraordinary circumstances in which parliament make law on matter enumerated in state list?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

40. With reference to statutory grants, consider the following statements:

1. Article 275 empowers Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state.
2. Both general and specific grants are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

41. With reference to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), consider the following statements:

1. CVC is an investigation agency.
2. The term of office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner and other Commissioners is four years from the date on which they enter their office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

42. With reference to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following statements:

1. The chairman of UPSC after having completed first term is eligible for reappointment to that office.
2. The jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an act made by the parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

43. With reference to Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), consider the following statements:

1. The post is provided with the security of tenure.
2. They can be removed by the president only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution.
3. Their salary and other service conditions are determined by President.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

44. Consider the following:

1. Judge of high court
2. Person who has specialized knowledge of finance of government.
3. Person who has special knowledge of economics.
4. Worked as chartered accountant for 5 years.

How many of the above are qualification for selection as member of finance commission?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

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45. राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण (NIA) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार किजिये:

1. यह गृह मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में कार्य करता है।
2. NIA का मुख्यालय कोलकाता में है।
3. वर्ष 2008 में मुंबई में हुए आतंकवादी हमलों के आलोक में इसकी स्थापना की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

46. केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह भारत की प्रमुख अन्वेषण पुलिस अभिकरण है।
2. यह कार्मिक, पेंशन और लोक शिकायत मंत्रालय, कार्मिक विभाग के अंतर्गत कार्य करता है।
3. CBI भारत में इंटरपोल के राष्ट्रीय केंद्रीय ब्यूरो के रूप में कार्य करती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

47. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 34वें संशोधन द्वारा राष्ट्रपति के लिये संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयकों पर अपनी सहमति देना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया।
2. राष्ट्रपति संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयकों पर विचार-विमर्श और मतदान के उद्देश्य से दोनों सदनों को संयुक्त बैठक के लिये बुला सकते हैं।
3. संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के मामले में राष्ट्रपति पॉकेट वीटो का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 3
(c) 1 और 2
(d) 2 और 3

48. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसद को राज्य सूची के किसी विषय पर कानून बनाने के लिये अधिकृत कर सकता है।
2. भारत के राष्ट्रपति पर महाभियोग की प्रक्रिया।
3. आपातकाल की घोषणा का अनुमोदन करना।

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी राज्यसभा की विशिष्ट शक्तियाँ हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

49. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय संविधान में कहा गया है कि राज्यपाल बाहरी व्यक्ति होना चाहिये, न कि उस राज्य का निवासी जिस राज्य में उसे नियुक्त किया गया है।
2. संविधान में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा राज्यपाल को अपदस्थ करने का कोई आधार स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

50. किसी राज्य में मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन 1:

एक व्यक्ति जो राज्य विधानमंडल का सदस्य नहीं है, उसे अधिकतम 6 महीने की अवधि के लिये मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है।

कथन II:

छह माह के भीतर उसे उसे केवल राज्य विधानसभा के सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित होना अनिवार्य है, ऐसा नहीं होने पर उसका मुख्यमंत्री का पद समाप्त हो जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।
(d) कथन-II सही है किंतु कथन-I सही नहीं है।

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45. With reference to National Investigation Agency (NIA), consider the following statements:

1. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The headquarters of the NIA is in Kolkata.
3. It was established in the backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

46. With reference to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), consider the following statements:

1. It is the premier investigating police agency in India.
2. It functions under the department of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances.
3. The CBI acts as the National Central Bureau of Interpol in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

47. Consider the following statements:

1. 34th amendment made it mandatory for the President to give his assent to the constitutional amendment bills.
2. The President can summon both the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the constitutional amendment bills.
3. President cannot exercise pocket veto in case of constitution amendment bills.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 2 and 3

48. Consider the following:

1. Can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject of state list.
2. To impeach the President of India.
3. To ratify the declaration of Emergency.

How many of the above are the exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

49. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India, specifies that the Governor should be an outsider, that he should not belong to the state where he is appointed.
2. The Constitution does not lay down any grounds upon which governor may be removed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

50. With reference to the appointment of Chief Minister in a state, consider the following statements:

Statement I:
A person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed as Chief Minister for a maximum period of 6 months.

Statement II:
Within 6 months, he/she should be elected to the state legislative assembly only, failing which he/she ceases to be the Chief Minister.

Which one of the following statements is correct in respect of the above statement?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

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51. राज्य विधानमंडल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान राज्य विधानमंडल के दोनों सदनों के बीच गतिरोध को संबोधित करने के लिये संयुक्त बैठक का प्रावधान करता है।
2. साधारण विधेयक राज्य विधानमंडल के किसी भी सदन में पेश किया जा सकता है।
3. धन विधेयक केवल विधानसभा में पेश किया जा सकता है, विधान परिषद में नहीं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

52. पंचायती राज संस्था से संबंधित निम्नलिखित समितियों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अशोक मेहता समिति
2. गाडगिल समिति
3. एल.एम. सिंघवी समिति
4. जी.वी.के. राव समिति

इनके गठन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कालानुक्रमिक क्रम सही है?

(a) 1-2-3-4 *(b)* 4-3-2-1
(c) 1-3-4-2 *(d)* 1-4-3-2

53. वार्ड समितियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वार्ड समिति एक लाख से अधिक आबादी वाली नगर पालिका के प्रादेशिक क्षेत्र के भीतर वार्ड समितियों का गठन किया जाता है।
2. राज्य का राज्यपाल वार्ड समिति की संरचना और प्रादेशिक क्षेत्र के बारे में प्रावधान करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही नहीं है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

54. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसद के साथ-साथ राज्य विधानमंडल समवर्ती सूची में शामिल किसी भी विषय के संबंध में कानून बना सकते हैं।
2. अवशिष्ट विषय के संबंध में कानून बनाने की शक्ति समवर्ती सूची के अंतर्गत है।
3. 'शिक्षा' राज्य सूची का विषय है

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

55. उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका निर्माण राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम 1956 द्वारा किया गया था।
2. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के विकास मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।
3. यह केवल 'सेवन सिस्टर' राज्यों से संबंधित विषयों को कवर करते हुए एक समन्वित प्रादेशिक योजना तैयार करती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

56. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में अब तक केवल एक बार संशोधन किया गया है।
2. 34वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा प्रस्तावना में 'अखंडता' शब्द जोड़ा गया।
3. प्रस्तावना भारतीय संविधान का न्यायोचित भाग है।
4. भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना के पीछे के आदर्श एम.एन. रॉय के उद्देश्य संकल्प द्वारा निर्धारित किये गए थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

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51. With reference to State legislature, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does provide for the mechanism of joint sitting of the two Houses of the state legislature to resolve a deadlock between them.
2. Ordinary bills can be introduced in either House of the state legislature.
3. Money bills can be introduced only in the legislative assembly and not in the legislative council.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

52. Consider the following committees related to Panchayati raj institution:

1. Ashok Mehta Commitee
2. Gadgil Committee
3. L M Singhvi Committee
4. G V K Rao Committee

With reference to their appointment, which one of the following is the correct chronological order?

(a) 1-2-3-4 *(b)* 4-3-2-1
(c) 1-3-4-2 *(d)* 1-4-3-2

53. With reference to Wards Committees, consider the following statements:

1. The wards committee is made up within the territorial area of a municipality with a population of over one lakh.
2. The governor of the state makes provisions about the composition and territorial area of a wards committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

54. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament as well as the state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List.
2. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subject is enumerated under Concurrent List.
3. 'Education' is a State list subject.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

55. With reference to the North-Eastern Council, consider the following statements:

1. It was created by the State Reorganization Act of 1956.
2. The Minister for Development of Northeastern Region serves as its chairman.
3. It formulates a coordinated regional plan covering matters of the 'seven sisters' states only.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

56. Consider the following statements:

1. The preamble of Indian constitution has been amended only once so far.
2. 34th Constitutional Amendment Act added the word 'Integrity' in the preamble.
3. The preamble is a justiciable part of Indian constitution.
4. The ideals behind the Preamble to India's Constitution were laid down by M.N Roy's Objectives Resolution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

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57. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 20 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिनियम के अधिकृत होने के समय लागू किसी भी सिविल या दांडिक विधि के उल्लंघन को छोड़कर किसी भी व्यक्ति को किसी भी अपराध के लिये दोषी नहीं ठहराया जाएगा।
2. लिखावट के नमूने और आवाज़ के नमूने आत्म-दोषारोपण के खिलाफ अधिकार का उल्लंघन करते हैं।
3. अनुच्छेद 20 किसी नागरिक या विदेशी या कानूनी व्यक्ति के लिये उपलब्ध है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

58. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ग्राम पंचायतों का गठन।
2. दुर्बल वर्गों के शैक्षिक और आर्थिक हितों की अभिवृद्धि।
3. बालकों के लिये प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखरेख और शिक्षा का उपबंध।
4. गायों, बछड़ों और अन्य दुधारू एवं वाहक पशुओं के वध का प्रतिषेध।
5. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति एवं सुरक्षा स्थापित करना।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्त्व (DPSP) गांधीवादी सिद्धांतों पर आधारित माने जाते हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

59. केशवानंद भारती वाद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस वाद की सुनवाई सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के 11 न्यायाधीशों वाली अब तक की सबसे बड़ी संवैधानिक पीठ द्वारा की गई थी।
2. इस वाद ने असीमित संसदीय संप्रभुता को कम कर दिया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

60. भारतीय संविधान के तहत रिट के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों के विनिश्चय के उपरांत उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा उत्प्रेषण रिट जारी की जाती है।
2. प्रतिषेध केवल न्यायिक और अर्द्ध-न्यायिक प्राधिकरणों के विरुद्ध ही जारी की जा सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

61. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रपति का निर्वाचन
2. उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय
3. संसद में राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व
4. संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों का विभाजन
5. अनुच्छेद 368 में संशोधन

भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत उपर्युक्त कितने प्रावधानों में संशोधन के लिये राज्यों के अनुसमर्थन के साथ विशेष बहुमत की आवश्यकता होती है?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

62. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रपति शासन की उद्घोषणा को इसके जारी होने की तिथि से एक महीने के अंदर संसद के दोनों सदनों द्व ारा अनुमोदित किया जाना चाहिये।
2. अनुच्छेद 356 को कार्यान्वित करने में राष्ट्रपति की सहमति अंतिम और निर्णायक होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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57. With reference to Article 20 of Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

1. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of any civil or criminal law in force at the time of the commission of the act.
2. Handwriting samples and voice samples violate the right against self-incrimination.
3. Article 20 is available to a citizen or foreigner or legal person.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

58. Consider the following:

1. Organise village panchayats.
2. Promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections.
3. Provide early childhood care and education for all children.
4. Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle.
5. Establish international peace and security.

How many of the above-mentioned Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP) are considered to be based on Gandhian principles?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

59. With reference to Keshavananda Bharati Judgment, consider the following statements:

1. The case was decided by the largest ever constitutional bench consisting of 11 Supreme Court judges.
2. The case curtailed unlimited parliamentary sovereignty.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

60. With reference to writs under Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

1. A writ of Certiorari is issued by higher courts after the lower Courts have declared their judgments.
2. A writ of prohibition can only be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

61. Consider the following:

1. Election of President
2. Supreme Court and High Courts
3. Representation of states in Parliament
4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states
5. Amendment to article 368

How many of the above provisions under the Indian constitution would require amendments through special majority with ratification from states?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

62. Consider the following statements:

1. A proclamation imposing President's rule must be approved by both the houses of parliament within a month from the date of its issue.
2. The satisfaction of the President in invoking Article 356 is final and conclusive.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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63. निम्नलिखित युग्म पर विचार कीजिये:

	आठवीं अनुसूची की भाषाएँ		*संशोधन जिनके द्वारा जोड़ा गया*
1.	सिंधी, असमिया और गुजराती	:	21वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम
2.	कोंकणी, मणिपुरी और नेपाली	:	71वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम
3.	बोडो, डोगरी और मैथिली	:	92वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

64. लोक अदालतों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उनके पास किसी भी विवाद के निर्धारण के लिये अपनी प्रक्रिया निर्दिष्ट करने की अपेक्षित शक्तियाँ हैं।
2. लोक अदालत के निर्णय के खिलाफ किसी भी न्यायालय में कोई अपील नहीं की जाएगी।
3. स्थायी लोक अदालतों की स्थापना के लिये विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 को वर्ष 2012 में संशोधित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

65. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रपति शासन प्रणाली में हमेशा 'संसद में राष्ट्रपति' होता है।
2. संसदीय शासन प्रणाली में हमेशा 'संसद में सम्राट' होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

66. लोकसभा और राज्य विधानसभा में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति समुदायों और आंग्ल-भारतीय समुदाय के लिये आरक्षण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आंग्ल-भारतीय समुदाय के लिये आरक्षण वर्ष 2020 में समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
2. अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति समुदायों के लिये आरक्षण 15 वर्ष तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

67. संसद में सीटों के पुन: समायोजन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लोकसभा और राज्यसभा में सीटों की संख्या को फिर से समायोजित करने के लिये परिसीमन आयोग अधि नियम पारित किया गया है।
2. राज्यों को लोकसभा की सीटों का आवंटन वर्ष 2026 तक के लिये रोक दिया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

68. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत का नागरिक
2. 26 वर्ष से अधिक आयु
3. किसी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिये निर्वाचक के रूप में पंजीकृत

किसी व्यक्ति को संसद का सदस्य निर्वाचित होने के लिये उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सी योग्यता भारत के संविधान में उल्लिखित है?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* 1 और 2
(c) 2 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

69. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के संविधान में संसद सदस्य बनने के लिये निर्हरताओं की शर्तों का उल्लेख किया गया है।
2. संसद सदस्य बनने के लिये निर्हरतओं को सूचीबद्ध करने हेतु संसद विधि का निर्माण कर सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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63. Consider the following pairs:

Eighth Schedule languages		*Added by*
1. Sindhi, Assamese and Gujarati	:	21st Amendment Act
2. Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali	:	71st Amendment Act
3. Bodo, Dogri and Maithili	:	92nd Amendment Act

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

64. With reference to Lok Adalats, consider the following statements:

1. They have the requisite powers to specify its own procedure for the determination of any dispute.
2. No appeal shall lie to any court against the award of the Lok Adalat.
3. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was amended in 2012 to provide for the establishment of the Permanent Lok Adalats.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

65. Consider the following statement:

1. Presidential form of government always has 'President-in-Parliament'.
2. Parliamentary form of government always has 'Crown-in- Parliament'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

66. Consider the following statements with reference to the reservation for SC/ST communities and the Anglo-Indian community in the lok sabha and state legistative assemblies:

1. The reservation for the Anglo-Indian community expired in 2020.
2. The reservation for SC/ST communities has been extended by 15 years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

67. Consider the following statements with reference to readjustment of seats in the Parliament:

1. Delimitation Commission Act is passed to readjust the number of seats in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2. Allocation of seats in Lok Sabha to the states is frozen upto the year 2026.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

68. Consider the following:

1. Citizen of India
2. More than 26 years of age
3. Registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency

Which of the above qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament is/are mentioned in the constitution of India?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

69. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India has mentioned the terms of disqualification to be member of Parliament.
2. Parliament can make laws to list down disqualifications to be a member of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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70. लोकसभा अध्यक्ष के पद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सदन अपने पीठासीन अधिकारी का निर्वाचन उपस्थित सदस्यों के साधारण बहुमत से करता है, जो सदन में मतदान करते हैं।
2. सदन प्रभावी बहुमत से पारित प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से अध्यक्ष को निष्कासित कर सकता है।
3. निष्कासन प्रस्ताव पारित करने से पहले लोकसभा अध्यक्ष को 14 दिन पहले नोटिस दिया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

71. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:
सदन के किसी सदस्य द्वारा आधिकारिक सचेतक की अवहेलना करने पर आवश्यक रूप से सदस्य को सदन से निहर्रत घोषित कर दिया जाता है।

कथन II:
सचेतक की अवज्ञा के मामले में किसी सदस्य की निहर्रता दल-बदल विरोधी कानून के तहत नियंत्रित होती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन I सही है किंतु कथन II गलत है।
(d) कथन I गलत है किंतु कथन II सही है।

72. अनुच्छेद 18 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राज्य के अधीन किसी लाभ या विश्वास का पद धारण करने वाला कोई विदेशी व्यक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति की सहमति के बिना किसी भी अन्य विदेशी राज्य से कोई उपाधि स्वीकार कर सकता है।
2. यह भारत के नागरिक को किसी भी विदेशी राज्य से कोई भी उपाधि स्वीकार करने से रोकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

73. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. समानता का अधिकार
2. शिक्षा का अधिकार
3. जीवन और स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार

उपर्युक्त में से किसे "मानवाधिकारों की सार्वभौम घोषणा" के तहत मानवाधिकार घोषित किया गया है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 1 और 2
(c) केवल 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

74. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. निरंकुशता सभी राजनीतिक प्रणालियों की शक्तियों को एक ही शक्ति में जोड़ती है।
2. तानाशाही एक राजनीतिक प्रणाली है जो एक ही शासक की अनियंत्रित शक्ति का वर्णन करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

75. बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण की रिट न्यायालयों द्वारा जारी की जाती है:

(a) उस सार्वजनिक अधिकारी को अपना कार्य करने का आदेश देने के लिये जो अपना कर्त्तव्य निभाने में विफल रहा है।
(b) किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा सार्वजनिक कार्यालय पर अवैध अधिग्रहण करने से रोकने के लिये।
(c) गैर-कानूनी रूप से हिरासत में लिये गए व्यक्ति की रिहाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये
(d) अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों को किसी वाद को शीर्ष न्यायालय में स्थानांतरित करने का आदेश देना

76. संविधान के भाग IV में उल्लिखित, निम्नलिखित निदेशक सिद्धांतों पर विचार कीजिये

1. पूंजी के संकेंद्रण की रोकथाम
2. पुरूषों और महिलाओं के लिये समान वेतन सुनिश्चित करना
3. कार्य करने का अधिकार सुरक्षित करना
4. गौहत्या का निषेध

उपर्युक्त में से कितनों को समाजवादी सिद्धांत माना जा सकता है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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70. Consider the following statements with reference to office of Speaker of Lok Sabha:

1. The House elects its presiding officer by a simple majority of members present, who vote in the House.
2. The House can remove the Speaker through a resolution passed by an effective majority.
3. 14 days advance notice is given to Speaker before passing resolution of removal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

71. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
Defying the official whip by a member of the house, necessarily leads to disqualification of the member from the house.

Statement II:
Disqualification of a member in case of disobeying a whip is governed under Anti-defection law.

Which one of the following is correct in respect to the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation for statement I.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but statement II is not the correct explanation for statement I.
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

72. With reference to Article 18, consider the following statements:

1. A foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the state can accept any title from any foreign state without the consent of the President of India.
2. It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

73. Consider the following:

1. Right to equality.
2. Right to education.
3. Right to life and liberty.

Which of the above is/are declared as Human Rights under 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights'?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

74. Consider the following:

1. Autocracy combines all the political system's powers into a single force.
2. Dictatorship is a political system characterized by an unchecked power of a single ruler.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

75. The writ of habeas corpus is issued by the courts to:

(a) order the public official who has failed to perform his duty to do his work.
(b) to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by a person.
(c) secure the release of a person who is unlawfully detained
(d) to order a lower court to transfer a case to the highest court.

76. Consider the following Directive Principles, as mentioned in the Part IV of the constitution

1. Prevention of concentration of wealth
2. Ensuring equal pay for men and women
3. Securing the right to work
4. Prohibiting the slaughter of cows

How many of the above can be considered to have socialistic principles?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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77. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अनुच्छेद 323 A केवल सार्वजनिक सेवा मामलों के लिये न्यायाधिकरण की स्थापना पर विचार करता है।
2. अनुच्छेद 323 A के तहत न्यायाधिकरण केवल संसद द्वारा स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

78. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जनहित याचिका (PIL) की अवधारणा अमेरिकी न्यायशास्त्र से ली गई है।
2. जनहित याचिका सरकारों, के साथ-साथ निजी पक्षकारों के खिलाफ भी दायर की जा सकती है।
3. केवल वही व्यक्ति, जिसका किसी मुद्दे में प्रत्यक्ष हित हो, जनहित याचिका दायर कर सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

79. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत के संविधान के अनुसार, संघ की रक्षा या सिविल सेवा में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति राष्ट्रपति के प्रसादपर्यंत पद ध ारण करता है।
2. भारत में राष्ट्रपति का प्रसादपर्यंत का सिद्धांत पूर्ण है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

80. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

न्यायाधीश		***सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु***
1. उच्च न्यायालय	:	65
2. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	:	67
3. अधीनस्थ न्यायालय	:	62

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

81. भारत के संविधान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रस्तावना 2. भाग III
3. भाग IV 4. भाग IVA

उपर्युक्त में से कितने भागों को 97वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 2011 द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

82. संयुक्त राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग (JSPSC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसद के पास विधि निर्माण करके JSPSC के गठन का प्रावधान करने की शक्ति है।
2. JSPSC के अध्यक्ष और अन्य सदस्यों की नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।
3. आज तक, भारत में कोई JSPSC नहीं बनाया गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

83. निम्नलिखित में से किस वाद में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय देकर विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के दायरे का विस्तार किया है कि ऐसी प्रक्रिया "निष्पक्ष, न्यायसंगत और उचित होनी चाहिये, न कि काल्पनिक, दमनकारी या मनमानी"?

(a) मेनका गांधी वाद
(b) केशवानंद भारती वाद
(c) एस.आर. बोम्मई वाद
(d) शायरा बानो वाद

84. भारतीय संविधान के किस भाग में अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिये विशेष प्रावधान हैं, जो उनके प्रशासन और विकास के उपायों को निर्दिष्ट करते हैं?

(a) भाग IX
(b) भाग IX-A
(c) भाग IX-B
(d) भाग X

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77. Consider the following statements :

1. Article 323 A contemplates the establishment of tribunals for public service matters only.
2. Tribunals under Article 323 A can be established only by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

78. Consider the following statements :

1. Expression 'Public Interest Litigation (PIL)' has been borrowed from American jurisprudence.
2. A Public Interest Litigation can be filed against Government, as well as private parties.
3. Only a person having direct interest in an issue can file a PIL.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

79. Consider the following statements :

1. As per the Constitution of India, every person in the defence or civil service of the Union holds office as per the pleasure of the President.
2. In India the Doctrine of pleasure of President is absolute.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

80. Consider the following pairs :

Judge		***Retirement age***
1. High court	:	65
2. Supreme court	:	67
3. Lower courts	:	62

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

81. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following :

1. Preamble
2. Part III
3. Part IV
4. Part IVA

How many of the above parts were amended by 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

82. With reference to Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC), consider the following statements :

1. Parliament has the power to provide for the creation of a JSPSC by creating a law for it.
2. Chairman and other members of JSPSC are appointed by the President of India.
3. Till date, no JSPSC have been created in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

83. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court had expanded the scope of procedure established by law by ruling that such procedure has to be "fair, just and reasonable, not fanciful, oppressive or arbitrary"?

(a) Maneka Gandhi case
(b) Kesavananda Bharati case
(c) S.R. Bommai case
(d) Shayara Bano case

84. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains special provisions for Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas, specifying measures for their administration and development?

(a) Part IX
(b) Part IX-A
(c) Part IX-B
(d) Part X

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85. निम्नलिखित में से किस समिति/आयोग में यह सुझाव दिया था कि राज्यपाल का पाँच वर्ष का निश्चित कार्यकाल होना चाहिये तथा केंद्र सरकार की इच्छानुसार उनका निष्कासन नहीं किया जाना चाहिये?

(a) प्रथम प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग (वर्ष 1966)

(b) राजमन्नार समिति (वर्ष 1969)

(c) सरकारिया आयोग (वर्ष 1983)

(d) पुंछी आयोग (वर्ष 2007)

86. संपत्ति के अधिकार की संवैधानिक स्थिति के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह संविधान के भाग XI के तहत एक विधिक अधिकार है।
2. इसे संसद के सामान्य विधि के माध्यम से विनियमित या संशोधित किया जा सकता है।
3. यह संविधान की मूल संरचना का हिस्सा नहीं है।
4. यह केवल कार्यकारी कार्रवाई के तहत निजी संपत्ति की रक्षा करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

87. 'आवश्यक धार्मिक आचरण सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

'आवश्यक धार्मिक आचरण सिद्धांत' को भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25 के द्वारा वैधता प्रदान की गई है।

कथन II:

धर्म से संबंधित कौन-से आचरण 'आवश्यक' है यह निर्धारित करने की विशेष शक्ति संसद में निहित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक कथन सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

88. नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाएँ सृजित करने के लिये संसद को अधिकृत करने की राज्यसभा की शक्ति है

(a) राज्यसभा की विशेष शक्ति

(b) लोकसभा के समान समवर्ती शक्ति

(c) राज्यसभा की संघीय शक्ति

(d) सभी राज्यों की सहमति के बाद कार्यान्वयन योग्य

89. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान ने आयोग की शक्ति निर्दिष्ट की है।
2. संविधान आयोग की सदस्यता के लिये स्पष्ट योग्यता निर्धारित करता है।
3. संविधान राष्ट्रपति को अध्यक्ष की सेवा की शर्तें निधारित करने का अधिकार देता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

90. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग (SPSC) के क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर के विषयों के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अनुसूचित जाति के पक्ष में नियुक्तियों या पदों का आरक्षण करते समय इससे परामर्श नहीं किया जाता है।
2. राज्यपाल पदों, सेवाओं और विषयों को SPSC के क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर कर सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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85. Which one of the following committee/commission suggested that the Governor should be given a fixed tenure of five years, and their removal should not be to the sweet will of the Government at the Centre?

(a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)

(b) Rajmannar Committee (1969)

(c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)

(d) Punchhi Commission (2007)

86. With respect to the constitutional position of Right to Property, consider the following statements:

1. It is a legal right under Part XI of the constitution.
2. It can be regulated or modified through an ordinary law of Parliament.
3. It is not a part of the basic structure of the constitution.
4. It protects private property under executive action only.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

87. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Doctrine of Essential Religious Practices':

Statement I:

'Doctrine of Essential Religious Practices' drives legitimacy from Article 25 of the constitution of India.

Statement II:

To determine which practices of the religion constitute 'essential' is the exclusive power of the Parliament.

Which one of the following statements is correct in respect of the above statement?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

88. Rajya Sabha's power to authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services is

(a) Special power of Rajya Sabha

(b) Concurrent power vis-a-vis Lok Sabha

(c) Federal power of Rajya Sabha

(d) Executable after consent from all states

89. With reference to the Union Public Service Commission, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has specified the strength of the commission.
2. The Constitution prescribes the explicit qualification for the membership of the commission.
3. The Constitution authorizes the President to determine the conditions of the service of the chairman.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

90. With respect to matters kept outside the jurisdiction of State Public Service Commission (SPSC) consider the following statements:

1. It is not consulted while making reservation of appointments or posts in favour of other backward classes, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste.
2. The governor can exclude posts, services and matters from the purview of the SPSC.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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91. राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (NCBC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 103वें संवैधानिक संशोधन ने NCBC के लिये एक नया अनुच्छेद 338-B शामिल किया।
2. आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष, एक उपाध्यक्ष और तीन अन्य सदस्य होते हैं।
3. इसकी अनुशंसाएँ केवल सलाहकारी प्रकृति की हैं।
4. इसमें किसी मुकदमे की सुनवाई के लिये सिविल न्यायालय की सभी शक्तियाँ हैं।

नीचे दिये गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) 1 और 2 *(b)* 2 और 4
(c) 1, 2 और 3 *(d)* 2, 3 और 4

92. यदि भारत का राष्ट्रपति किसी विशेष राज्य के संदर्भ में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के तहत प्रदान की गई अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करता है, तो:

(a) राज्य की विधानसभा स्वत: भंग हो जाती है।
(b) उस राज्य के विधानमंडल की शक्तियों का प्रयोग संसद के अधिकार के तहत किया जा सकता है।
(c) उस राज्य में अनुच्छेद 19 निलंबित हो जाता है।
(d) राष्ट्रपति उस राज्य से संबंधित कानून बना सकता है।

93. निम्नलिखित में से किस समूह की सभी चार भाषाओं को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्ज़ा दिया गया है?

(a) तमिल, तेलुगु, हिंदी, उड़िया
(b) कन्नड़, संथाली, उर्दू, संस्कृत
(c) संस्कृत, मलयालम, मराठी, मैथिली
(d) कन्नड़, तमिल, मलयालम, उड़िया

94. आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया AAINA डैशबोर्ड संबंधित है

(a) अमृत मिशन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति से
(b) शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के लिये प्रदर्शन मेट्रिक्स से
(c) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत लक्षित लाभार्थी से
(d) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत उप-घटक से

95. पंचायतों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पंचायत के अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्वाचित सदस्यों को पंचायत की बैठकों में मत देने का अधिकार नहीं है।
2. पंचायतों की कुल सीटों में से कम-से-कम एक तिहाई का आरक्षण का प्रावधान नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम, 2023 द्वारा किया गया।
3. पंचायत संबंधी सभी चुनाव कराने की शक्ति राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग में निहित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

96. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 73वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम, 1992 के प्रावधान नागालैंड, मेघालय और अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।
2. पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 कुछ संशोधनों के साथ पंचायतों से संबंधित संविधान के भाग IX के प्रावधानों को अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तारित करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

97. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति में निर्वाचित तथा मनोनीत दोनों सदस्य होते हैं।
2. नगर निगम आयुक्त नगर निगम का निर्वाचित मुख्य कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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91. Consider the following statements with reference to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC):

1. 103rd constitutional amendment inserted a new Article 338-B for NCBC.
2. The commission consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three other members.
3. Its recommendations are only advisory in nature.
4. It has all the powers of a civil court to try a suit.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 *(b)* 2 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 *(d)* 2, 3 and 4

92. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution of a particular State, then

(a) the Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
(b) the powers of the Legislature of that state can be exercised under the authority of the Parliament.
(c) article 19 is suspended in that State.
(d) the President can make laws relating to that State.

93. In which one of the following groups are all the four languages conferred with classical language status?

(a) Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Odia
(b) Kannada, Santhali, Urdu, Sanskrit
(c) Sanskrit, Malayalam, Marathi, Maithili
(d) Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, Odia

94. AAINA Dashboard launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is best associated with

(a) Implementation status of AMRUT Mission projects
(b) Performance metrics for Urban Local Bodies
(c) Targeted beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
(d) Sub-components under Smart Cities Mission

95. Consider the following statements with reference to panchayats:

1. The indirectly elected members of a panchayat do not have the right to vote at the meetings of the panchayat.
2. The reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats in panchayats is provided for by the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023.
3. Power to conduct all elections to the panchayats is vested in the state election commission.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

96. Consider the following statements:

1. The provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 do not apply to Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.
2. Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 extends the provisions of Part IX of the constitution relating to panchayats to scheduled areas with certain modifications.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

97. Consider the following statements:

1. Notified area committee has both elected as well as nominated members.
2. The municipal commissioner is the elected chief executive authority of a municipal corporation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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98. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक संविधिक निकाय ***नहीं*** है?

(a) नगर निगम

(b) नगर क्षेत्र समिति

(c) पोर्ट ट्रस्ट

(d) अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति

99. शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. नगरीय सुधार न्यास
2. टाउनशिप
3. आवासीय बोर्ड
4. शहरी विकास प्राधिकरण
5. छावनी बोर्ड

उपर्युक्त में से कितनों को विशेष प्रयोजन एजेंसी माना जा सकता है?

(a) केवल दो

(b) केवल तीन

(c) केवल चार

(d) सभी पाँच

100. स्थानीय सरकार हेतु केंद्रीय परिषद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह 74वें संवैधानिक संशोधन, 1992 के बाद स्थापित एक संवैधानिक निकाय है।
2. यह एक परामर्शदायी निकाय है जो ग्रामीण स्थानीय सरकार से जुड़े विषयों को संबोधित करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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98. Which among the following is ***not*** a statutory body?

(a) Municipal Corporation

(b) Town Area Committee

(c) Port Trust

(d) Notified Area Committee

99. With reference to urban local government, consider the following:

1. Town improvement trust
2. Township
3. Housing board
4. Urban development authority
5. Cantonment board

How many of the above can be considered as Special Purpose Agency?

(a) Only two

(b) Only three

(c) Only four

(d) All five

100. Consider the following statements with reference to Central Council of Local Government:

1. It is a constitutional body set up after the 74th Constitutional Amendment, 1992.
2. It is an advisory body that deals with matters of rural local government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2414

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 14

B

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2414

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 14

B

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(b)	26	(b)	51	(b)	76	(c)
2	(c)	27	(a)	52	(d)	77	(c)
3	(d)	28	(c)	53	(c)	78	(a)
4	(b)	29	(a)	54	(a)	79	(a)
5	(d)	30	(d)	55	(d)	80	(d)
6	(b)	31	(c)	56	(a)	81	(b)
7	(a)	32	(b)	57	(a)	82	(b)
8	(c)	33	(c)	58	(b)	83	(a)
9	(c)	34	(c)	59	(b)	84	(d)
10	(d)	35	(b)	60	(c)	85	(d)
11	(d)	36	(c)	61	(d)	86	(c)
12	(d)	37	(b)	62	(d)	87	(c)
13	(d)	38	(c)	63	(b)	88	(a)
14	(a)	39	(c)	64	(b)	89	(a)
15	(b)	40	(c)	65	(d)	90	(c)
16	(a)	41	(b)	66	(a)	91	(d)
17	(a)	42	(b)	67	(b)	92	(b)
18	(c)	43	(b)	68	(a)	93	(d)
19	(a)	44	(c)	69	(c)	94	(b)
20	(d)	45	(b)	70	(c)	95	(a)
21	(a)	46	(c)	71	(d)	96	(b)
22	(c)	47	(b)	72	(b)	97	(d)
23	(b)	48	(a)	73	(d)	98	(d)
24	(b)	49	(b)	74	(c)	99	(b)
25	(b)	50	(c)	75	(c)	100	(d)

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1. (b)

Explanation:

- **Bureau of India Standards (BIS) has prohibited the sale of hallmarked gold jewellery or gold artefacts without 6-digit alphanumeric Hallmark Unique Identification Number (HUID)** after 31st March 2023. However, Hallmarked jewellery lying with consumers as per old schemes shall remain valid. **Hence, statement (1) is correct and statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the National Standards Body is a statutory body** functioning under the **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution,** Government of India. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Hallmarking is the accurate determination and official recording of the proportionate content of precious metal in precious metal articles.
- **Hallmarking scheme for Jewellery was started by BIS in the year 2000.** In India, at present two precious metals namely **gold and silver have been brought under the purview of Hallmarking.**
- However, Mandatory Hallmarking has been successfully implemented in 288 districts of the country with effect from 23 June 2021 by Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Gold Artefacts Order, 2022.
- After introduction of 6-digit HUID in 2021, hallmark consisted of **3 marks viz, BIS logo, purity of the article and six-digit alphanumeric HUID**. Each hallmarked article has unique HUID number which is traceable.

2. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Committee for Development Policy (CDP) is mandated** by the **General Assembly (GA) and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** to review the list of LDCs **every three years** and to make recommendations on the inclusion and graduation of eligible countries using the following criteria:
  - Income
  - Human Assets
  - Economic and Environmental Vulnerability
- Each of the three criteria is measured using key indicators which reflect long-term structural handicaps. These indicators are chosen on the basis that they are methodologically robust, maintain stability of the criteria, ensure equal treatment of countries over time, and are frequently updated for all countries.
- They are periodically revised to reflect improved data availability and insights from new research. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

3. (d)

Explanation:

- **India Brazil-South africa (IBSA)** is a unique Forum which brings together **India, Brazil and South Africa,** three large democracies and major economies from three different continents, facing similar challenges.
- **All three countries are developing, pluralistic, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious nations.**
- The grouping was formalized and named the **IBSA Dialogue Forum when the Foreign Ministers of the three countries met in Brasilia** on 6 June 2003 and issued the **Brasilia Declaration.**
- IBSA's success demonstrates, most vividly, the desirability and feasibility of South-South cooperation beyond the conventional areas of exchange of experts and training. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

4. (b)

Explanation:

- **Project Greensand** is a project that aims to **reduce carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions by capturing and storing them in the North Sea.** The project's goal is to safely store up to 8 million tons of CO_2 per year in the Siri area of the North Sea.
- Project Greensand is the first project to demonstrate that **CO_2 can be transported across national borders and stored offshore.** It also marks the first cross-border offshore injection of CO_2.
- The project is in **Denmark. Denmark is also the first country to import and bury CO_2 undersea. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

5. (d)

Explanation:

- In the mega international event held on **April 2023, at Mysuru, Karnataka,** to commemorate **50 years of Project Tiger,** the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) for conservation of **seven big cats namely Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Cheetah, Jaguar and Puma** harbouring our planet.

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- India has a long-standing experience on the tiger agenda and conservation of other big cats like lion, snow leopard, leopard, and now the translocation of the Cheetah to bring an extinct big cat back to its natural habitat.
- The alliance **aims to reach out to 97 countries covering the natural habitats of Tiger, Lion, Snow Leopard, Puma, Jaguar, and Cheetah.** IBCA would further strengthen global cooperation and efforts to conserve the wild denizens, especially the big cats. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

6. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR)** in **Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu** is one of the protected areas having diverse flora and fauna. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct and statement (2) is correct.**
- This region has got vegetation types which gradually changes from dry thorn forest to dry deciduous, moist deciduous and a patch of West coast wet evergreen forests on the higher reaches of the reserve.
- **KMTR was declared as the "First Tiger Reserve of Tamil Nadu"** and the **17th Tiger Reserve of the country.** Forests of this reserve have rich biodiversity and endemism.

7. (a)

Explanation:

- The **University Grants Commission has announced the implementation of the National Credit Framework (NCrF)** for all regulatory organisations and universities in India.
- This framework is designed to **integrate the credits earned through school education, higher education, vocational, and skill education, and provide lifelong learning opportunities.**
- According to the framework, an academic year will be defined by the number of hours a student puts in and credits will be provided to them accordingly at the end of each academic year. NCrF is a meta-framework that consists of three verticals:
  - National School Education Qualification Framework (NSEQF)
  - National Higher Education Qualification Framework (NHEQF), and
  - National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- The total **'Notional Learning hours in a year'** for assignment of **Credits will be 1200 hours.** A minimum of **40 credits may be earned for 1200 hours of learning every year with 20 credits per semester of six months.**
- Notional hours refer to the time that the average student would need to attend all classes, study for tests and do assignments and homework. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

8. (c)

Explanation:

- The **doctrine of promissory estoppel** is a contract law concept. It **prevents someone from going back on a promise. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It states that if someone makes a promise to another person and the other person relies on that promise, the person who made the promise cannot later renege on it.
- In the **Chhaganlal Keshavalal Mehta v. Patel Narandas Haribhai (1981) case,** the Supreme Court listed out a checklist for when the doctrine can be applied.
  - Firstly, there must be a clear and unambiguous promise.
  - Secondly, the plaintiff must have acted relying reasonably on that promise.
  - Thirdly, the plaintiff must have suffered a loss.
- The Supreme Court recently pointed out that "promissory estoppel is always subject to overarching public interest". **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

9. (c)

Explanation:

- **Indian Prime Minister recently referred to the Uttaramerur inscription in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu,** while discussing India's democratic history.
- The **inscription, dating back to the reign of Chola Ruler Parantaka I (907-953 AD),** provides a detailed description of how the village's self-governance functioned.
- The **inscription describes how the local sabha, or village assembly, functioned.** It outlines how members

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were selected, the qualifications required, and their roles and responsibilities, including specialized committees tasked with different functions. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

- The **sabha was exclusively composed of brahmans**, and the inscription detailed the circumstances in which members could be removed. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

10. (d)

Explanation:

- In August 2021, **Operation Devi Shakti was launched to facilitate the safe return of Indian nationals from Afghanistan** following the fall of Kabul. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- In 2022, **Operation Ganga was executed to evacuate Indian nationals stranded in Ukraine** due to heightened tensions between Russia and Ukraine. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Operation Dost was launched to aid Syria and Turkey** after a devastating earthquake on February 6, 2023, it signifies India's commitment to humanitarian assistance. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
- Similarly, **Operation Kaveri, also launched in 2023, focuses on rescuing over 3,000 Indian citizens stranded in Sudan.** The country is experiencing tension due to conflicts between the army and a paramilitary force. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**

11. (d)

Explanation:

- **C+C5 stands for China plus Central Asia.** It's a group made up of China and the five Central Asian republics: Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- In **April 2023, China convened an online meeting of trade ministers from the C+C5 group.** It was the latest in a series of diplomatic engagements by China with the region since the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

12. (d)

Explanation:

- **Diego Garcia,** coral atoll, largest and southernmost member of the Chagos Archipelago, in the central Indian Ocean is part of the **British Indian Ocean Territory** located just south of equator. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Occupying an area of 17 square miles (44 square km), it consists of a **V-shaped sand-fringed** cay about 15 miles (24 km) in length with a maximum width of about 7 miles (11 km); its lagoon is open at the north end.
- Diego Garcia is an island of the **British Indian Ocean Territory**, a disputed overseas territory of the United Kingdom also claimed by Mauritius. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The island had been in news because of several stranded Tamilians.

13. (d)

Explanation:

- The **first mangrove pitta bird census was conducted in two coastal districts of Odisha** (Kendrapara and Jagatsingpur). **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **Mangrove Pitta bird (Pitta megarhyncha)** is a species of bird that can be found in a few pockets of eastern India, including **Odisha's Bhitarkanika and West Bengal's Sundarbans.**
- The Mangrove Pitta bird is a ground forager (an animal that searches widely for food) and tree rester that primarily inhabits coastal mangrove forests in India.
- The **IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)** has categorized and evaluated the species and has listed it as "**Near Threatened**". **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- These birds are found in India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia.

14. (a)

Explanation:

- **Wheat blast is a destructive fungal disease** that affects wheat production in tropical areas of South America and South Asia. It's caused by the plant fungus Magnaporthe oryzae pathotype Triticum.
- Wheat blast can shrivel and deform wheat grains within a week of the first symptoms. It can cause bleaching of the heads and can lower yields. In favourable conditions, it can cause complete yield loss.
- Wheat blast is a serious disease that threatens wheat cultivation in some of the poorest parts of the world. **It has the potential to spread throughout the world.**
- The fungicides **azoxystrobin plus tebuconazole, trifloxystrobin plus prothioconazole, and pyraclostrobin plus epoxconazole** can reduce disease control by 43–58% and increase yield performance. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

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15. (b)

Explanation:

- **Defamation refers to the communication of a false statement** that harms the reputation of an individual person, business, product, group, or government. This can occur through spoken words (slander) or written words (libel). **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In India, **defamation is both a civil wrong and a criminal offense.** Criminal law deals with criminal defamation, and a person can be criminally prosecuted for defamatory statements. Additionally, defamation can also be the basis for a **civil lawsuit** in **Tort laws** where the **affected party seeks damages. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Defamatory statements can be both spoken and written. **Slander refers to spoken defamatory** statements, while **libel refers to written or published defamatory statements.** In legal terms, both slander and libel are forms of defamation. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

16. (a)

Explanation:

- Taking **inspiration** from **the Human Genome Project, the** Department of Biotechnology (DBT) initiated the ambitious **"Genome India Project"** (GIP) in 2020. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct, and statement (1) is correct.**
- The GIP aims to collect 10,000 genetic samples from citizens across India, to build a reference genome. This is no mean feat, given that the genome contains all the genetic matter in an organism, i.e., the complete set of DNAs.
- This project is led by the Centre for Brain Research at Bengaluru-based Indian Institute of Science, which acts as the central coordinator between a collaboration of 20 leading institutions, each collecting samples and conducting its own research. Institutes involved include the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in Bengaluru as well as several Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).
- **India's population** of **1.3 billion is made up of over 4,600 diverse population groups**, many of which are endogamous (Matrimony in Close Ethnic Groups). These groups have **unique genetic variations and disease-causing mutations** that cannot be compared to other populations. By creating a database of Indian genomes, researchers can learn about these unique genetic variants and use the information to create personalized drugs and therapies. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **The Human Genome Project (HGP)** was a voyage of biological discovery led by an international group of researchers looking to comprehensively study all of the DNA (known as a genome) of a select set of organisms by the National Human Genome Research Institute.
- Launched in October 1990 and completed in April 2003, the Human Genome Project's signature accomplishment – generating the first sequence of the human genome – provided fundamental information about the human blueprint, which has since accelerated the study of human biology and improved the practice of medicine.

17. (a)

Explanation:

- The National Quantum Mission (NQM), with a budget of Rs. 6003.65 crore spanning from 2023-24 to 2030-31, aims to catapult India into a global leader in Quantum Technology (QT). **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It focuses on:
  - Developing intermediate-scale quantum computers in 8 years.
  - Enabling secure quantum communications within India and globally.
  - Creating advanced tools like magnetometers and atomic clocks. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - Innovating quantum materials for devices.
  - Building photon sources/detectors for various applications.
- Implementation involves setting up four Thematic Hubs in top academic and R&D institutes. NQM is poised to revolutionize sectors like communication, health, finance, and energy. It aligns with national initiatives like Digital India, Make in India, and Sustainable Development Goals, fostering a more self-reliant and competitive technology ecosystem.

18. (c)

Explanation:

- Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles **launched the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023** which came into effect from April 1, 2023.

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- The policy is **based on the principles of trust and partnership** with exporters and **aims at process re-engineering and automation** to facilitate **ease of doing business for exporters.**
- **The key approach is based on Four Pillars:**
  - **Incentive to Remission,**
  - Export promotion through collaboration - **Exporters, States, Districts, Indian Missions,**
  - **Ease of doing business,** reduction in transaction cost and e-initiatives, and
  - **Emerging Areas – E-Commerce** Developing Districts as Export Hubs and streamlining **Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment, and Technologies (SCOMET) policy. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Goals and Targets:**
  - The government aims to increase India's overall exports to **USD 2 trillion by 2030**, with equal contributions from the merchandise and services sectors. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - The government also intends to encourage the use of the **Indian currency in cross-border trade**, aided by a new payment settlement framework introduced by **the RBI in July 2022.**
  - This could be particularly advantageous in the case of countries with which India enjoys a trade surplus.

19. (a)

Explanation:

- SWAMIH Investment Fund **(Special Window for Affordable & Mid-Income Housing)** is a government backed fund, set up as a **Category-II AIF (Alternate Investment Fund) debt fund** registered with **SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India),** launched in **2019.**
- The Fund is sponsored by the **Ministry of Finance** and is managed by **SBICAP Ventures Ltd.** (a State Bank Group company).
- **Eligibility Criteria:**
  - The real estate projects must be **Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA)-registered** which have been stalled due to a lack of adequate funds.
  - Each of these projects must be very close to completion.
  - They must also fall **under the 'Affordable and Middle-Income Project' category** (any housing projects wherein housing units do not exceed 200 sq.m.).
- **Net-worth positive projects are also eligible for SWAMIH funding.**
- **Objective:**
  - It aims to provide financing to enable completion of stalled housing projects and ensure delivery of apartments to **homebuyers.**
  - To unlock liquidity in the real estate sector and provide a boost to **core industries** such as cement and steel. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

20. (d)

Explanation:

- The SDR is **neither a currency nor a claim on the IMF.** Rather, it is a **potential claim on the freely usable currencies of IMF members.** SDRs can be exchanged for these currencies.
- The SDR serves as the **unit of account of the IMF** and some other international organizations.
- The currency value of the SDR is determined by summing the values in US dollars, based on market exchange rates, of a SDR basket of currencies.
- The SDR **basket of currencies** includes the **US dollar, Euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling** and **the Chinese renminbi** (included in 2016).
- The SDR currency value is **calculated daily** (except on IMF holidays or whenever the IMF is closed for business) and the valuation basket is **reviewed and adjusted every five years.**
- **Quota (the amount contributed to the IMF)** of a country is denominated in SDRs.
- Members' **voting power is related directly** to their quotas.
- IMF **makes the general SDR allocation to its members** in proportion to their existing quotas in the IMF.
- **India's foreign exchange reserves** also incorporate SDR other than gold reserves, foreign currency assets and Reserve Tranche in the IMF. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

21. (a)

Explanation:

- The Extended Fund Facility (EFF) provides financial assistance given by the **International Monetary Fund**

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to countries facing serious medium-term balance of payments problems because of structural weaknesses that require time to address. To help countries implement medium-term structural reforms, the EFF offers longer program engagement and a longer repayment period. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

- Periodic reviews of policies and program implementation, as access to IMF resources occurs in tranches. The **IMF**'s Executive Board regularly assesses program performance and can adjust the program to adapt to economic developments.

22. (c)

Explanation:

- **FCRA was enacted during the Emergency in 1976** amid apprehensions that foreign powers were **interfering in India's affairs** by pumping money into the country through independent organizations. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The FCRA requires every person or NGO seeking to receive foreign donations to be:
- **registered under the Act**
- to open a bank account for the receipt of the foreign funds in **State Bank of India,** Delhi
- to utilize those funds only for the purpose for which they have been received and as stipulated in the Act.
- FCRA registrations are granted to individuals or associations that **have definite cultural, economic, educational, religious, and social program.**
- FCRA registration is valid for **5 years**, and **NGOs are expected to apply for renewal within six months** of the date of expiry of registration. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The government can also **cancel the FCRA registration of any NGO if it finds that the NGO is in violation of the Act**, if it has not been engaged in any reasonable activity in its chosen field for the benefit of society for **two consecutive years, or if it has become defunct.**
- Once the registration of an NGO is cancelled, it is **not eligible for re-registration for three years.**

23. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** announced the guidelines for setting up and operating the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS). **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- TReDS is an electronic platform for facilitating the financing / discounting of trade receivables of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through multiple financiers. These receivables can be due from **corporates** and other **buyers**, including **Government Departments** and **Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Sellers, buyers and financiers are the participants on a TReDS platform.
- Only MSMEs can participate as sellers in TReDS. **Hence, statement (1) Is correct.**
- Corporates, Government Departments, PSUs and any other entity can participate as buyers in TReDS.
- Banks, NBFC - Factors and other financial institutions as permitted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), can participate as financiers in TReDS.

24. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Indian Space Policy 2023** was approved by the **Cabinet Committee on Security.**
- The policy **seeks to institutionalize private sector participation in the space sector**, with ISRO focusing on **research and development of advanced space technologies.**
- The policy delineates the roles and responsibilities of **Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)**, **space sector PSU NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)**, and **Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Center (IN-SPACe).**
- The policy will help India increase its share in the global space economy substantially from less than **2% to 10% in the future. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The policy will allow the **private sector to take part in end-to-end space activities** that include building satellites, rockets, and launch vehicles, data collection and dissemination. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **private sector can use ISRO facilities** for a small charge and is encouraged to invest in creating new infrastructure for the sector.
- **There is no such legal framework** that provides insurance against damage due to space debris **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

25. (b)

Explanation:

- Bandicoot, **a robot that can clean manholes**. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

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- The device's drone unit, improvised with four spider-like legs to grip the sides of a manhole, can grip and pull-out waste. It thereby eliminates the need for people to physically descend into the dangerous, often toxic-gas spewing manholes.
- **Genrobotics**, the Kerala-based startup that created Bandicoot and started off in their home state, now has orders to supply Bandicoots to 18 other states in India.

26. (b)

Explanation:

- Union Budget 2023-24 has announced the setting up of **the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF)** through use of **priority sector lending** shortfall. Rs. 10,000 crore per annum will be made available for this purpose. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Fund will be managed by the **National Housing Bank and** will be used by public agencies to create urban infrastructure in **Tier 2** and **Tier 3** cities on the basis of given guidelines. **Hence, statement (1) is correct** and **statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- As per the Budget announcement, States will be encouraged to leverage resources from the grants of the 15th Finance Commission, as well as existing schemes, to adopt appropriate user charges while accessing the UIDF.
- The Fund would be operationalised broadly along the lines of the existing Rural Infrastructure Development Fund.

27. (a)

Explanation:

- The **controlled re-entry experiment for the decommissioned** Megha-Tropiques-1 (MT-1) was carried out successfully on March 7, 2023. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The satellite was launched on October 12, 2011, as a collaborative effort between ISRO and the French space agency CNES for carrying out tropical weather and climate studies. Since August 2022, the satellite's perigee was progressively lowered through a series of 20 manoeuvres spending about 120 kg of fuel.
- Multiple Manoeuvres including the final de-boost strategy were designed after taking into consideration several constraints, including visibility of the re-entry trace over ground stations, ground impact within the targeted zone, and allowable operating conditions of subsystems, especially the maximum deliverable thrust and the maximum firing duration constraint on thrusters.
- All manoeuvre plans were screened to ensure that there would be no post manoeuvre close approaches with other space objects, especially with the crewed space stations like International Space Stations and the Chinese Space Station.

28. (c)

Explanation:

- **NASA** and the **Italian space agency** Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI) are partnering to build and launch **the Multi-Angle Imager for Aerosols (MAIA) mission in low earth orbit,** an effort to investigate the health impacts of tiny airborne particles polluting some of the world's most populous cities. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- MAIA marks the first NASA mission whose primary goal is to benefit societal health, as well as the first time epidemiologists and public health researchers have been directly involved in development of a satellite mission. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Set to launch before the end of 2024, the MAIA observatory will consist of a satellite known as **PLATiNO-2** provided by ASI and a science instrument built at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Southern California.
- The mission will collect and analyse data from the observatory, sensors on the ground, and atmospheric models.

29. (a)

Explanation:

- **Dabba trading** is a form of **informal trading** that takes place outside the purview of the **stock exchanges.**
- In this practice, **traders bet on stock price movements without incurring a real transaction** to take physical ownership of a particular stock as is done in an exchange.
- This results in **gambling centred around stock price movements,** which is illegal and unregulated. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is recognised as an **offence under Section 23(1) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA), 1956** and upon conviction, can invite imprisonment for a term extending up to 10 years or a fine up to ₹25 crore, or both. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

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30. (d)

Explanation:

- **Bihar's** famous '**Marcha Rice/ Mircha Rice**' which is known for its aroma and palatability was awarded the Geographical Indication tag, according to the GI registry.
- Marcha is a short indigenous cultivar of rice found in **West Champaran district of Bihar**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- By its size and shape, its grain appears like **black pepper,** so it is known as 'Mircha' (pepper in Hindi) or 'Marcha Rice'. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

31. (c)

Explanation:

- **It specifies the basic allocation of power in a society. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be.**

It is important to have a Constitution for the following reasons:

- It is a significant rule of the nation.
- The relationship of people with governments is decided by this.
- It sets down standards and procedures that are necessary to live in peace for individuals belonging to various religious groups.
- It sets out how the government will be chosen and who will have the authority and duty to decide things.
- It defines the parameters of the government's control and informs us about people's rights.
- The first function of the constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of society. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The second function of the constitution is to specify who has power to make decisions in a society. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The third function of the constitution is to set limits on what government can impose on its citizens. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

32. (b)

Explanation:

CONSTITUTION	BORROWED FEATURES
BRITISH	**First past the post** Parliamentary form of government **Rule of law** Institution of speaker Law making procedure
UNITED STATES	Fundamental rights **Power of judicial review** Independence of Judiciary
CANADIAN	Quasi federal form of government Idea of **residual powers**
IRISH	Directive principles of state policy

Hence, option (b) is correct.

33. (c)

Explanation:

- **Right to freedom of religion:**
  - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
  - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
  - Freedom to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
  - Freedom to attend religious instructions or worship in certain educational institutions.
- **Cultural and educational rights:**
  - Protection of language and culture of minorities.
  - Right of minorities to establish educational institutions.
- Protection of right to form association is under right to freedom. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

34. (c)

Explanation:

- State legislatures cannot begin a constitutional amendment process; instead, a measure must be introduced in one of the two houses of Parliament. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The bill can be introduced either by a **minister** or by a **private member** and **does not** require prior permission of **the president**. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It provides for two types of amendments, that is, by a **special majority of Parliament** and the special majority of parliament along with the **ratification of half of the states legislatures by a simple majority.**
- Amendment of certain provisions of the Constitution requires amendment by a simple majority of each house present and voting. These amendments are **not deemed to be amendments under Article 368.**
- After the President's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a constitutional amendment act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

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35. (b)

Explanation:

Union list	State list	Concurrent list
Defence	Agriculture	Forest
Atomic energy	Prison	Trade union
Post and telegraph	Livestock and animal husbandry	Transfer of property other than agriculture land
Airways	Land	Education
Ports	Local government	Adoption and succession

Hence, option (b) is correct.

36. (c)

Explanation:

- **Equality:** The term 'Equality' means no section of society has any **special privileges** and all the people have given equal opportunities for everything without any discriminations. Everyone is equal before the law.
- **Liberty:** The term 'Liberty' means freedom for the people to choose their way of life, have political views and behavior in society. Liberty does not mean freedom to do anything, a person can do anything but in the limit set by the law.
- **Fraternity:** The term 'Fraternity' means a feeling of brotherhood and an emotional attachment with the country and all the people. Fraternity helps to promote dignity and unity in the nation.
- **Importance of Objectives:** It provides a way of life. It includes **fraternity, liberty,** and **equality** as the notion of a happy life and which can not be taken from each other.
- Liberty cannot be divorced from equality; equality cannot be divorced from liberty. Nor can liberty and equality be divorced from fraternity.
- Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many.
- **Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Without fraternity, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many.
- Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

37. (b)

Explanation:

- **Territory of India'** is a wider expression than the **'Union of India'** because the latter includes only states while the former includes not only the states, but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The states are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The union territories and the acquired territories, on the other hand, are directly administered by the **Central Government**. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Being a sovereign state, India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognised by international law, i.e., **cession (following treaty, purchase, gift, lease or plebiscite)**, occupation (hitherto unoccupied by a recognized ruler), conquest or subjugation.
- For example, India acquired several foreign territories such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Goa, Daman and Diu; Puducherry; and Sikkim since the commencement of the Constitution.

38. (c)

Explanation:

Loss of Citizenship

The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation:

- **By Renunciation:** Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India.
- **By Termination:** When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.
- **By Deprivation:** It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the **Central government,** if:
  - the citizen has obtained the **citizenship by fraud:**
  - the citizen has shown **disloyalty to the Constitution of India:**

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- the citizen has **unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;**
- the citizen has, within **five years** after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for **two years;** and
- the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for **seven years** continuously. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

39. (c)

Explanation:

The Constitution empowers the **Parliament** to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following **five** extraordinary circumstances:

- **When Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution**
  - If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to goods and services tax or a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.
  - Such a resolution must be supported by **two-thirds of the members present and voting.** The resolution remains in force for **one year;** it can be renewed any number of times but not exceeding one year at a time.
- **During a National Emergency**
  - The Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect to **goods and services tax** or matters in the **State List**, while a proclamation of national emergency is in operation.
- **During President's Rule**
  - When the President's rule is imposed in a state, the **Parliament** becomes empowered to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List in relation to that state.
- **When States Make a Request**
  - When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

40. (c)

Explanation:

Statutory Grants

- **Article 275** empowers the **Parliament** to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the **Consolidated Fund of India** every year.
- Apart from this **general provision**, the Constitution also provides for **specific grants** for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam.
- The statutory grants under **Article 275 (both general and specific)** are given to the states on the recommendation of the **Finance Commission. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Discretionary Grants

- **Article 282** empowers both the **Centre and the states** to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence.
- Under this provision, the Centre makes grants to the states.
- These grants are also known as discretionary grants, the reason being that the Centre is under no obligation to give these grants and the matter lies within its discretion.
- These grants have a two-fold purpose: to help the state financially to fulfil plan targets;
- To give some leverage to the Centre to influence and coordinate state action to effectuate the national plan.

41. (b)

Explanation:

- **Central Vigilance Commission is the apex vigilance institution**, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring **all vigilance activity under the Central Government** and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.
- **Vigilance** means to **ensure clean and prompt administrative action towards achieving efficiency** and effectiveness of the employees in particular and the organization in general, as lack of Vigilance leans to waste, losses and economic decline.
- The CVC was set up by the Government in February 1964 on the recommendations of the **Committee on Prevention of Corruption,** headed by **Shri K. Santhanam.**
- In 2003, the Parliament enacted **CVC Act** conferring **statutory status on the CVC**.

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- **The CVC is not controlled by any Ministry/ Department.** It is an independent body which is only **responsible to Parliament**.
- **It is not an investigating agency**. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The CVC either gets the investigation done through the **CBI or through chief vigilance officers (CVO) in government offices.**
- It is empowered to inquire into **offences** alleged to have been committed under the **Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988** by certain categories of public servants.
- Its **annual report** gives the details of the work done by the commission and points to systemic failures which lead to corruption in government departments.
- The **term of office** of the Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners is **four years** from the date on which they enter their office. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

42. (b)

Explanation:

- The additional functions relating to the services of the Union can be conferred on Union Public Service Commision (UPSC) by the Parliament.
- It can also place the personnel system of any authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of the UPSC.
- The UPSC presents, **annually, to the president a report on its performance.**
- The President places this report before both the Houses of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted and the reasons for such non-acceptance.
- All such cases of non-acceptance must be approved by the **Appointments Committee of the Union cabinet**
- The **chairman or a member of UPSC** is (after having completed his first term) **not eligible for reappointment** to that office (i.e., not eligible for second term). **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The jurisdiction of UPSC can be extended by an act made by the parliament. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

43. (b)

Explanation:

The Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the **independence of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG):**

- He is provided with the **security of tenure**. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **He can be removed by the president** only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution. Thus, he **does not hold his office till the pleasure of the president**, though he is appointed by him. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- He is **not eligible for further office**, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
- His **salary and other service conditions are determined by Parliament**. His salary is equal to that of a **judge of the Supreme Court. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Neither his salary nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension or age of retirement can be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment.
- The conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the CAG are prescribed by the **president after consultation with the CAG.**
- The administrative expenses of the office of the CAG, including **all salaries, allowances and pensions of persons serving in that office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.**
- Thus, they are **not subject to the vote of Parliament**. Further, no minister can represent the CAG in Parliament (both Houses) and no minister can be called upon to take any responsibility for any actions done by him.

44. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Finance Commission** consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.
- They **hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order**.
- They are **eligible for reappointment.**
- The Constitution authorizes Parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the commission and the manner in which they should be selected.
- Accordingly, the Parliament has specified the qualifications of the chairman and members of the commission
- The **chairman should be a person having experience** in **public affairs** and the four other members should be selected from amongst the following:

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- A judge of the **high court or one qualified to be appointed as one.**
- A person who has **specialized knowledge of finance and accounts** of the government.
- A person who has wide experience in **financial matters and in administration.**
- A person who has **special knowledge of economics. Hence, option (c) is correct.**

45. (b)

Explanation:

- The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted in **2009** under the provisions of the **National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 (NIA Act).**
- The NIA was established in the **backdrop of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks**, popularly known as the 26/11 incident. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It is the **central counter-terrorism law** enforcement agency in the country.
- The NIA works under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Home Affairs**, Government of India. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The headquarters of the NIA is in **New Delhi**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

46. (c)

Explanation:

- **Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)** is the **premier investigating police agency** in India. Hence, **statement (1) is correct.**
- It provides **assistance** to the **Central Vigilance Commission** and **Lokpal.**
- It functions under the superintendence of the **Dept of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances, Government of India** - which falls under the prime minister's office. **Hence**, **statement (2) is correct.**
- However, for investigations of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, its superintendence vests with the Central Vigilance Commission.
- It is also the nodal police agency in India which coordinates investigation on behalf of **Interpol Member countries.**
- The CBI acts as the **"National Central Bureau"** of Interpol in India. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Its conviction rate is as high as **65 to 70%** and it is comparable to the best investigation agencies in the world.

47. (b)

Explanation:

- The **24th amendment** made it **mandatory for the President to give his assent to the Constitutional Amendment bills.** It came into existence on 5th November 1971. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Since President is obliged to give his assent to constitutional amendment bills, there is no point of pocket veto in this case. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- In the Indian parliamentary system, a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament (i.e., the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha) is available for the consideration of certain types of bills.
- Joint sittings are governed by **Article 108** of the Indian Constitution.
- Joint sittings are called to resolve disagreements between the two Houses on certain bills, like if the bill is rejected by the other house, if more than six months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the bill by the other house without the bill being passed by it.
- The **provision of joint sitting is applicable to ordinary bills or financial bills only** and not to money bills or constitutional amendment bills.
- The constitutional amendment bill must be passed by each house separately. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

48. (a)

Explanation:

- The Rajya Sabha has been given four exclusive or special powers that are not enjoyed by the Lok Sabha:
  - Rajya Sabha can authorize the Parliament to make a law on a subject enumerated in the State List **(Article 249). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - It can authorize the Parliament to establish new **All-India Services** that are shared by the Centre and the states **(Article 312).**
  - It can **act on its own to remove the vice president.** In other words, a resolution to remove the vice-president may only be submitted in the Rajya Sabha and not in the Lok Sabha **(Article 67).**

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- **During emergency situation:** If the President issues a proclamation imposing national emergency, president's rule, or **financial emergency** at a time when the **Lok Sabha** has been dissolved, or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha occurs within the period allowed for its approval, the proclamation can remain effective even if it is approved solely by the Rajya Sabha **(Articles 352, 356 and 360).**

- To **impeach the President of India and to ratify the declaration of emergency** is not the exclusive power of Rajya Sabha. It is in concurrence with Lok Sabha's power. **Hence, statement (2) and (3) are NOT correct.**

49. (b)

Explanation:

- The qualifications and eligibility criteria for the appointment of a Governor are outlined in **Article 157** of the Indian Constitution.
- **Citizenship**: The person must be a **citizen of India.**
- **Age**: He should have completed the age of **35 years.**
- There are **two conventions that the government follows before nominating a person** as a Governor:
  - That **person is not appointed as the governor who belongs to the state.** He shall be an outsider having no relation to the state he is being appointed to. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
  - Consultation of the Chief Minister is taken by the President before appointing a governor.
- Since the **Governor holds the office under the pleasure of the President**, his office has no fixed term. President can remove the Governor and the grounds upon which he may be removed are not laid down in the constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Governor may also get transferred from one state to another by the President. He also can be reappointed.

50. (c)

Explanation:

Appointment of Chief Minister:

- The **governor shall appoint the Chief Minister as the majority party's leader** in the state legislative assembly under **Article 164.**
- The Governor may use his discretion in appointing a chief minister from the coalition government provided that the person seeks a vote of confidence within one month.
- A **person who is not a state legislative assembly member can also become Chief Minister**, provided he gets selected for state legislatures (either of the two houses) within six months.
- The Chief Minister can be a member of either of the two houses of the state legislature.
- The Chief Minister enjoys that office till the pleasure of the Governor, and the term of office is not fixed.
- The Chief Minister can be removed when and if he loses the support of the majority from the state legislature.
- The Governor is responsible for administering the oath of office to the chief minister. **Hence, Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.**

51. (b)

Explanation:

- The constitution does not provide for the mechanism of joint sitting of two Houses of the state legislature to resolve a deadlock between them. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament is envisaged under **Article 108** of the constitution of India.
- Ordinary bills can be introduced in either House of the state legislature. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
- Regarding money bills, it can be introduced in the legislative assembly only and not in the legislative council. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It can be introduced only on the recommendation of the governor. It can be introduced only by a minister and not by a private member.

52. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Ashok Mehta Committee** was appointed in **1977** to examine and recommend measures for strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions.
- It played a crucial role in shaping the Panchayati Raj system by emphasizing decentralization of powers, financial autonomy, and the establishment of a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj at the village, block, and district levels.
- The **G V K Rao Committee** was appointed in **1985** focused on the financial aspects of Panchayati Raj institutions, addressing issues related to resource mobilization, fiscal autonomy, and the devolution of finances.

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- The **L M Singhvi Committee**, appointed in **1986**, aimed at reviewing the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions. It recommended constitutional recognition and status for these institutions, emphasizing their importance in grassroots governance.
- The **Gadgil Committee** was appointed in **1988** to examine the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions. It recommended measures for their effective functioning, including electoral reforms, decentralization of planning, and enhanced powers for local bodies. **Hence, option (d) is correct**.

53. (c)

Explanation:

Article 243S: Constitution and composition of Wards Committees, and so on

- There shall be constituted Wards Committees, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of **three lakhs** or more. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **Legislature of a State** may, by law, make provision with respect to:
  - The composition and the territorial area of a Wards Committee; **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
  - The manner in which the seats on a Wards Committee shall be filled.
- A member of a Municipality representing a ward within the territorial area of the Wards Committee shall be a member of that Committee.
- Where a Wards Committee consists of:
  - One ward, the member representing that ward in the Municipality; or
  - Two or more wards, one of the members representing such wards in the Municipality elected by the members of the Wards Committee, shall be the Chairperson of that Committee.
- Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prevent the Legislature of a State from making any provision for the constitution of Committees in addition to the Wards Committees.

54. (a)

Explanation:

- Both the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent list. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- This list has at present 52 subjects like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labor welfare etc.
- The **42nd Amendment** Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to concurrent list from state list that is (a) **education**, (b) **forests**, (c) **weights and measures**, (d) **protection of wild animals and birds**, and (e) **administration of justice**; constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the lists) is vested in the Parliament. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

55. (d)

Explanation:

- Northeastern Council was established under **the Northeastern Council Act, 1971** as an apex level body for securing balanced and coordinated development and facilitating coordination with the States. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Its members include Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The Union Cabinet, in June 2018, approved the proposal of Ministry of Development of Northeastern Region (DoNER) for the nomination of the **Union Home Minister as ex-officio Chairman of Northeastern Council**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Cabinet also approved that Minister of State (Independent Charge), **Ministry of DoNER would serve as Vice Chairman of the Council**.
- **All the Governors and Chief Ministers of Northeastern States** are the members of the Northeastern Council.

56. (a)

Explanation:

- A **preamble is an introductory statement** in a document that explains the document's philosophy and objectives.
- In a Constitution, it **presents the intention of its framers,** the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation.

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- The **Preamble** of the Indian Constitution **has only been amended once, in 1976, by the 42nd** Constitutional Amendment Act. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The amendment added the words "**Socialist**", "**Secular**", and "**Integrity**" to the Preamble. The terms "Socialist" and "Secular" were added between "Sovereign" and "Democratic". **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The ideals behind the Preamble to India's Constitution were laid down by **Jawaharlal Nehru's Objectives Resolution. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- In the **1995 case of Union Government Vs LIC of India** the Supreme Court has once again held that Preamble is the integral part of the Constitution but is **not directly enforceable (not justiciable)** in a court of justice in India. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

57. (a)

Explanation:

- **Article 20** grants protection against **arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person,** whether **citizen or foreigner or legal person** like a company or a corporation. It contains three provisions in that direction. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It contains provisions related to **No ex-post-facto law, No double jeopardy, No self-incrimination.**
- **No self-incrimination:** No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. The protection against self-incrimination extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence.
- **No ex-post-facto law:** No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act, nor subjected to a penalty greater than that prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act. However, this limitation is imposed only on **criminal laws and not on civil laws** or tax laws. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In 2019, the SC in its ruling in **Ritesh Sinha versus State of Uttar Pradesh** broadened the parameters of **handwriting samples to include voice samples, adding that this would not violate** the right against self-incrimination. **Hence**, **statement (2) is NOT correct.**

58. (b)

Explanation:

- **Part IV of the Constitution of India (Article 36–51)** contains the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).**
- These principles aim at **ensuring socioeconomic justice to the people** and establishing India as a Welfare State.
- The Directive Principles are classified on the basis of their ideological source and objectives. These are Directives based on:
  - Socialist Principles
  - Gandhian Principles
  - Liberal and Intellectual Principles
- In the given question, following DPSPs are mentioned:
- **Organise village panchayats:** This is **in line with Gandhian principles,** as Mahatma Gandhi emphasized the decentralization of power and governance to the grassroots level, promoting local self-government through village panchayats. **It's provided under article 40.**
- **Promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections:** Gandhian philosophy advocated for the upliftment of the weaker sections of society, emphasizing education and economic empowerment for their betterment. **It's provided under article 46.**
- **Provide early childhood care and education for all children:** While this is a noble objective, it is **not derived from Gandhian principles.** It is **based on Liberal and Intellectual Principles** and is **provided for under article 45.**
- **Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle:** This is **consistent with Gandhian principles**, as Mahatma Gandhi was a strong advocate for the protection of cows and believed in their sacred status. **It's provided under article 48.**
- **Establish international peace and security:** This is a broader goal not explicitly rooted in Gandhian principles as its a part of Liberal and Intellectual Principle. **It's provided under article 51.**
- **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

59. (b)

Explaantion:

- The concept of '**basic structure**' came into existence in the landmark judgment in **Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala case (1973).**
- The basic structure doctrine is a judicial creation that has been accepted by all branches of the government and the people of India.
- **Kesavananda Bharati case curtailed unlimited parliamentary sovereignty** and started a new

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interpretive enterprise by recognizing the basic identity of the Constitution, which may not be destroyed by any amendment. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

- The Kesavananda Bharati case was heard by a bench of **13 judges of the Supreme Court of India**, making it the largest benches in Indian legal history. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

60. (c)

Expalantion:

- There are **five types of Writs which are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto and Prohibition** and all these writs are an effective method of enforcing the rights of the people and to compel the authorities to fulfil the duties which are bound to perform under the law.
- **Certiorari**: A writ **issued by a higher court to review a lower court's decision.** The Supreme Court uses certiorari to review legal questions, correct errors, and prevent lower courts from going too far. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Supreme Court grants certiorari in cases involving constitutional issues, compelling interests, or relevant social issues.
- **Prohibition**: A writ issued by a superior court that directs an inferior court to stop doing something that is prohibited by law.
- A writ of **prohibition can only be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.** It cannot be issued against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

61. (d)

Explanation:

- **Article 368 in Part XX** of the Constitution deals with the power of parliament to amend the constitution and its procedures.
- It provides for **two types of amendments**, that is, by a **special majority of Parliament** and the **special majority of parliament along with the ratification of half of the states** legislatures by a simple majority.
- **Special Majority**: Under Article 368(2), Parliament can amend the Constitution by passing a Bill with a special majority.
- **Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** are the two most important provisions that can be **amended by the special majority,** but the amendments should be within Basic structure of the constitution.
- All provisions that do not require ratification by states, and those that come directly under the purview of Article 368, can be amended by the special majority.
- **Special Majority with Consent of Half of States:** Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can only be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.
- Important provisions that require ratification by the states include the **election of President, Supreme Court and High Courts, representation of states in Parliament, distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states**, and the extent of executive power of the Union and the states. Most importantly, an **amendment to Article 368 itself, requires ratification by the states. Hence, option (d) is correct.**

62. (d)

Explanation:

- **Article 355** imposes a duty on the centre to **ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.**
- It is this duty in the performance of which the centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in a state. This is popularly known as **'President's Rule'.**
- A proclamation imposing President's rule must be approved by **both the houses of parliament within two months** from the date of its issue. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- However, **if the proclamation of President's rule is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved** or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the **proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution**, provided that the Rajya Sabha approves it in the meantime
- **The 38th Amendment act of 1975** made the satisfaction of the President in **invoking Article 356 final and conclusive** which would not be challenged in any court on any ground.

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- But, this **provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978** implying that the satisfaction of the President is not beyond judicial review. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

63. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages:** Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.
- Of these languages, 14 were initially included in the Constitution.
- **Sindhi** language was added by the **21st Amendment Act** of 1967. **Assamese and Gujarati** were there initially in the Eight Schedule. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali** were included by the **71st Amendment Act** of 1992. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali** were added by the **92nd Amendment Act** of 2003 which came into force in 2004. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

64. (b)

Explanation:

- The term '**Lok Adalat**' means '**People's Court**' and is based on Gandhian principles.
- The first Lok Adalat camp was organized in **Gujarat in 1982** as a voluntary and conciliatory agency without any statutory backing for its decisions.
- In view of its growing popularity over time, it was given statutory status under the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.** The Act makes the provisions relating to the organization and functioning of the Lok Adalats.
- **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)** along with other Legal Services Institutions conducts Lok Adalats.
- **NALSA** was constituted under the **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987** which came into force on 9th November 1995 to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society.
- The **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 was amended in 2002** to provide for the establishment of the **Permanent Lok Adalats** to deal with cases pertaining to the public utility services. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **An award of a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court** or an order of any other court.
- Further, a **Lok Adalat shall have the requisite powers to specify its own procedure** for the determination of any dispute coming before it. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and binding** on all the parties to the dispute. **No appeal shall lie** to any court against the award of the Lok Adalat. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

65. (d)

Explanation:

- The USA operates under a presidential form of government. Here, the President is separate from the legislative branch, which is the Congress comprising the Senate and the House of Representatives. **The President is not part of Congress.**
- The President holds executive authority, while the Congress holds legislative power. They function independently of each other, with a system of **checks and balances** in place. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- In the UK, the parliamentary system includes the Crown (the monarch) as a symbolic or ceremonial head of state and 'Crown-in- Parliament'. However, the monarch's powers are largely ceremonial, and the real power resides in Parliament. **The Prime Minister is a member of Parliament and is the head of the government.** The executive authority is vested in the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, who are accountable to the Parliament.
- However, parliamentary form of government does not always has 'crown-in-Parliament'. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- India, often considered to have a quasi or partial presidential system, has a '**President-in-Parliament**'. However, the President's powers are limited, and the Prime Minister, who heads the government, is answerable to the Parliament.

66. (a)

Explanation:

- The Indian Parliament has passed the **104th Constitutional Amendment Act 2019** which extended

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the reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembelies were extended for up to ten years. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

- It abolishes the provision for the nomination of **2 Anglo-Indians** to **Lok Sabha** by President and **1** member in **State Assemblies** by the Governor which ceased the representation of the Anglo-Indian Community from the Parliament which was existing **since 1952**.
- The reservation for the Anglo-Indian community was extended till the year 2020 through the **95th Amendment Act, 2009.** Originally, this provision was to **operate till 1960. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Anglo-Indian community in India traces its origins to an official policy of the British East India Company to encourage marriages of its officers with local women.

67. (b)

Explanation:

- **Article 82** of the Indian Constitution mandates the readjustment of Lok Sabha seats and state territorial boundaries after each census. However, until the first census post-2026, there's no obligation to readjust seats allocated to states based on the 1971 census or redefine state territorial boundaries based on the 2001 census. This provision allows a pause in readjustment until the latest census figures post-2026.
- Under **Article 170**, States also get divided into territorial constituencies as per Delimitation Act after every Census.
- Delimitation means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having **a legislative body**. There is no provision for adjusting seats for Rajya Sabha there is an allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha mentioned in the **Fourth Schedule** of the constitution of India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **84th Amendment Act of 2001** empowered the government to undertake readjustment and rationalization of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census. **This ban on readjustment was extended for another 25 years upto the year 2026. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The 87th Amendment Act of 2003 provided for the delimitation of constituencies based on 2001 census and not 1991 census. However, this can be done without altering the number of seats allotted to each state in the Lok Sabha.

68. (a)

Explanation:

As per article 84 of the constitution, individuals are eligible to become members of Parliament if;

- They are citizens of India
- Fall above the age limit of **30 years** in the case of Rajya Sabha and **25 years** in the case of Lok Sabha
- Possess additional qualifications as per parliamentary laws.
- These additional qualifications mentioned in Representation of People Act 1951 are as follows;
  - The first qualification is that **only electors can be elected.** Therefore, candidates must be registered voters in a parliamentary constituency and must be eligible to vote. If due to any reason, they lose the eligibility to vote, they would also lose the eligibility to stand in an election.
  - A person doesn't need to be a registered voter in the same constituency. This applies to both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

69. (c)

Explanation:

- Article 102 of the Indian Constitution deals with the disqualifications for membership of Parliament. It outlines various conditions that disqualify an individual from being chosen or continuing as a Member of Parliament. Grounds of Disqualification:
  - **Office of Profit:** Holding an office of profit under the government of India or any state government, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder.
  - **Unsoundness of Mind:** Being of unsound mind and declared as such by a competent court.
  - **Undischarged Insolvent:** Being an undischarged insolvent.
  - **Disqualified by Law:** Being disqualified for election under any law relating to corrupt practices or other offenses in connection with elections.
  - **Voluntary Giving up of Citizenship:** Voluntarily acquiring the citizenship of a foreign country or being under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign state.

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- ➲ **Disqualification under Specific Legislation:** Being disqualified under **any law** made by Parliament. The Representation of People Act (RPA), 1951 lays down certain rules for disqualification of MPs and MLAs.

- A person shall be disqualified for being a member of either House of Parliament if he is so disqualified under the **Tenth Schedule**.
- **Hence, statement (1) and statement (2) are correct.**

70. (c)

Explanation:

- **No specific qualifications** are prescribed for being elected as the speaker.
- **The constitution states that the Speaker must be a member of the House** but an understanding of the constitution and conventions of Parliament is considered a major asset.
- The House elects its presiding officer **by a simple majority of members present, who vote in the House. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Speaker's term** is coterminous with the term of the Lok Sabha i.e. **5 years.**
- However, the constitution has given the Lower House authority to remove the Speaker if needed. **The House can remove the Speaker through a resolution passed by an effective majority** (more than 50% of the total strength of the house present and voting) as per **Articles 94** and **96** of the Indian Constitution. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **14 days** advance notice is to be given to speaker before passing resolution of removal. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The Speaker can also be removed **on getting disqualified from being a Lok Sabha member under sections 7 and 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951**.

71. (d)

Explanation:

- Defying of a whip, doesn't necessarily make the member liable for disqualification, rather it is only after the defection of a three-line whip, that a legislature is liable for disqualification under anti-defection law.
- Whips can be of varying degrees of seriousness. The importance of a whip can be inferred from the number of times an order is underlined.
  - ➲ **A one-line whip,** underlined once, is usually issued to inform party members of a vote, and allows them to abstain in case they decide not to follow the party line.
  - ➲ **A two-line whip** directs them to be present during the vote.
  - ➲ **A three-line whip** is the strongest, employed on important occasions such as a no-confidence motion, and places an obligation on members to follow the party line.
- In India, defying a three-line whip can put a lawmaker's membership of the House at risk. The anti-defection law allows the Speaker/ Chairperson to disqualify such a member; the only exception is when more than a third of legislators vote against a directive, effectively splitting the party. **Hence, Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.**

72. (b)

Explanation:

Article 18 of the constitution of India abolishes titles and makes four provisions in that regard:

- It prohibits the state from conferring any title on any citizen or a foreigner (except a military or academic distinction).
- It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign state. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- A foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the state **cannot** accept any title from any foreign state without the consent of the President of India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- No citizen or foreigner holding any office of profit or trust within the territory of India can accept any present, emolument or office from or under any foreign State without the consent of the president.

73. (d)

Explanation:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights.
- Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.
- It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

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- The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles).
- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

- No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

74. (c)

Explanation:

- **Absolutism:** The term "absolutism" refers to a political system that existed in the early modern period and was traditionally characterised as the reign of a king whose power was tied to his person and who ruled without the participation of state institutions.
- **Aristocracy:** The meaning of Aristocracy is "the rule of the best".The governance of a small group of elites is referred to as aristocracy. This indicates that the State is managed by a limited group of exceptionally skilled persons.
- **Autocracy:** Autocracy combines all of the political system's powers into a single force and excludes any form of public involvement in state power. Autocracy means who draws their power (cracy) from themselves (auto). Examples are monarchy and dictatorship. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Dictatorship:** Dictatorship is a political system characterised by an unchecked power of a single ruler, the dictator or a group of governors.A dictator would never claim to rule through free elections. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

75. (c)

Explanation:

- Hebeas corpus is a writ issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.
- The writ of habeas corpus is issued to secure the release of a person who is unlawfully detained.
- The court then examines the **cause and legality of detention**.
- It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal.
- The writ of **habeas corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.**
- The writ, on the other hand, is not issued where the
  - detention is lawful,
  - the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court,
  - detention is by a **competent court**, and
  - detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.
  - **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

76. (c)

Explanation:

- **Socialistic principles :**
  - To promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice–social, economic and political– and to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities **(Article 38).**
  - To secure the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
  - the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
  - prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
  - equal pay for equal work for men and women;
  - preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse;

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- opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
- To secure the right to work to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement (Article 41).
- To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42).

Gandhian principles:

- To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health **(Article 47)**.
- To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds **(Article 48)**.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

77. (c)

Explanation:

- **Tribunals were not part of the original constitution**, it was incorporated in the Indian Constitution by **42nd Amendment Act, 1976.**
- Article 323-A deals with Administrative Tribunals.
- Article 323-B deals with tribunals for other matters.
- **Articles 323 A and 323 B differ in the following three aspects**:
- While **Article 323 A contemplates the establishment of tribunals for public service matters only**, Article 323 B contemplates the establishment of tribunals for certain other matters. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- While **tribunals under Article 323 A can be established only by Parliament**, tribunals under Article 323 B can be established both by Parliament and state legislatures with respect to matters falling within their legislative competence. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Under **Article 323 A, only one tribunal for the Centre and one for each state or two or more states may be established.** There is **no question of the hierarchy of tribunals**, whereas under Article 323 B a hierarchy of tribunals may be created.

78. (a)

Explanation:

- **Public interest Litigation (PIL)** means litigation filed in a court of law, for the protection of **"Public Interest".** The expression 'Public Interest Litigation' has been borrowed from American jurisprudence. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **PIL is not defined in any statute or in any act.** It has been interpreted by judges to consider the intent of public at large.
- **Any citizen can file a public case** by filing a petition:
  - Under Art 32 of the Indian Constitution, in the Supreme Court.
  - Under Art 226 of the Indian Constitution, in the High Court.
  - Under sec. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the Court of Magistrate.
- In SP Gupta Vs Union of India case it was held that "**any member of the public or social action group acting bonafide**" can invoke the Writ Jurisdiction of the High Courts (under article 226) or the Supreme Court (under Article 32) seeking redressal against violation of legal or constitutional rights of persons who due to social or economic or any other disability cannot approach the Court. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- A Public Interest Litigation can be filed against a State/ Central Govt., Municipal Authorities, but not against any private party. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

79. (a)

Explanation:

- According to **Article 310 of the Indian Constitution**, all persons who are members of the defence services or civil services of the Union hold their offices during the **pleasure of the President.** This implies that the President has the authority to terminate their services or remove them from office at any time without assigning any specific reason. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Article 311(2) mandates** the **compliance of the Principles of Natural Justice.** A civil servant cannot be punished without:
  - holding an enquiry;
  - informing the civil servant about the charges against him; and
  - giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
- Hence, the 'principle of pleasure' is **not absolute** but restricted by constitutional and statutory regulations.

Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.

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80. (d)

Explanation:

- The **retirement age for judges of the High Court is 62,** not 65. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The **retirement age for judges of the Supreme Court is 65,** not 67. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The **retirement age for judges in the lower courts is 60**, not 62. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The **Venkatachaliah Report** (Report of the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution, 2002) recommended that the retirement age of the Judges of the High Court should be increased to 65 years and that of the Judges of the Supreme Court should be increased to 68 years.
- The **Constitution (114th Amendment) Bill was introduced in 2010** to increase the retirement age of High Court judges to 65. However, it was not taken up for consideration in Parliament and lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha.

81. (b)

Explaantion:

- The **97th Amendment Act** of the Indian Constitution, enacted in **2011**, was a significant milestone in the history of India's cooperative movement.
- This constitutional amendment provided **constitutional recognition and protection to cooperative societies**, making several pivotal changes in the constitution.
- The amendment introduced the right to form cooperative societies as a fundamental right under **Article 19 (Part III) of the Constitution.**
- It also **introduced a new Directive Principle of State Policy (Part IV)**, as per Article 43B, emphasizing the state's role in promoting cooperative societies.
- Also, the amendment incorporated a **new section, Part IX-B,** titled "The Cooperative Societies", from **Article 243-ZH to 243-ZT**, detailing the function and operation of these societies. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

82. (b)

Explanation:

- As per **Article 315 of the Indian Constitution**, two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States.
- The **resolution to such an agreement shall be passed by each House of the Legislature** of each of the States.
- Only then, the **Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Article 316 of the Indian Constitution** states that the Chairman and other members of JSPSC shall be **appointed by the President of India. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Under **Article 317, a member of a JSPSC may submit a written resignation to the President** of India to resign his/her office.
- The President is empowered to suspend the Chairman or any other member of the Commission from his/her office after a reference about the same has been made to the Supreme Court.
- A **JSPSC is a statutory body.** It is **not a constitutional body.** After the creation of Haryana out of Punjab in 1966, the **two states of Punjab and Haryana had a JSPSC** for a short period. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

83. (a)

Explanation:

- In 1978, the Supreme Court of India ruled that a procedure established by law must be **"fair, just and reasonable, not fanciful, oppressive or arbitrary"**. This ruling introduced the principle of "procedural due process".
- Article 21 of the Constitution of India states that no one can be deprived of their life or personal liberty except by a procedure established by law. This procedure must be reasonable, fair, and just, and not arbitrary, whimsical, or fanciful.
- The standard test for Article 21 is the rationality review expressed in the Maneka Gandhi case. This requires that any procedure by which the state interferes with an article 21 right must be "fair, just and reasonable, not fanciful, oppressive or arbitrary". **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

84. (d)

Explanation:

- **Part X** of the Indian Constitution contains special provisions for Scheduled Areas **(Fifth Schedule)** and Tribal Areas **(Sixth Schedule).**

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- These provisions are aimed at safeguarding the rights and interests of tribal and indigenous communities and promoting their socio-economic development.
- **Article 244** in Part X of the constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as **'scheduled areas'** and **'tribal areas.'**
- The **Fifth schedule** of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled tribes in any state except the four states of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.**
- The **Sixth schedule** of the constitution, on the other hand, deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

85. (d)

Explanation:

Key Recommendations of Punchhi Commission:

- **National Integration Council:** It recommended the **creation of a superseding structure for matters relating to internal security** (like the Homeland Security Department in the United States). This structure could be known as the **'National Integration Council'.**
- **Amendment to Article 355 and Article 356:**The recommendation seeks to protect **the States' interest by curbing the center's misuse of powers.**
- **Subjects in the Concurrent List:**The Commission recommended that the States should be consulted through the inter-state council before **bills are introduced on matters that fall in the concurrent list.**
- **Appointment and Removal of Governors:**The Governor should stay away from active politics (even at a local level) for at least two years prior to his appointment.
- There should be a say of the state's Chief minister **while making the Governor's appointment.**
- A **committee should be formed** that is entrusted with the task of appointment of governors. This committee may comprise the **Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Lok Sabha's speaker** and the concerned **Chief Minister of the State.**
- The term of the appointment should be five years.
- Governor could only be **removed via a resolution by the State Legislature. Hence, option (d) is correct.**

86. (c)

Explanation:

- The **right to property** was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the **44th Amendment Act of 1978**.
- **Article 300-A** of **Part XII** of the Constitution establishes it as a **legal right. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

Implications of the Right to Property as a Legal Right:

- It can be regulated, i.e., limited, shortened, or modified, without requiring a constitutional amendment, through ordinary parliamentary legislation. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It shields private property from executive action but not from legislative action. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- In the event of a violation, the aggrieved party cannot directly petition the Supreme Court for its enforcement under **Article 32** (right to constitutional remedies, including writs). He has the right to file a petition with the High Court under **Article 226**.
- There is no guaranteed right to compensation in the event that the state acquires or requisites private property. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It states that no one's property may be taken from him unless he has legal authority to do so.

87. (c)

Explanation:

- Essential religious practice doctrine is a method of interpretation adopted by Indian **constitutional** courts to determine the core and essential aspects of a religion that should be protected under the freedom of religion guaranteed by the Indian constitution.
- The Indian Supreme Court first laid down the principles for determining what is an 'essential religious practice' vide ***Commissioner of Hindu Religious Endowments Madras v Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamira of Sri Shirur Mutt*** 1954 case popularly known as the **Shirur Mutt** case.
- The **apex court** held that to be an essential religious practice that merits protection under **Article 25**, it has to be shown to be essential to the religion concerned, in the sense **that if the practice is renounced, the religion in question ceases to be that religion**.

Hence, statement-I is correct, but statement-II is NOT correct.

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88. (a)

Explanation:

- The Rajya Sabha has **exclusive power,** where it can authorize the Parliament to create new All-India Services common to both the Centre and states.
- Rajya Sabha has the authority to initiate the proceedings to make new All India Services as per **Article 312**(1) of the Indian Constitution.
- The power is exclusively vested with the upper house of Parliament and not with the lower house. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

89. (a)

Explanation:

- The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India.
- The Constitution, without specifying the strength of the commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Usually, the commission consists of nine to eleven members including the chairmen.
- Further, no qualifications are prescribed for the commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the government of the state. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The constitution also authorizes the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairmen and other members of the commission. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

90. (c)

Explanation:

Limitations of State Public Service Commission:

- The following aspects are maintained beyond the SPSC's functional authority, the SPSC is not consulted on the following matters:
- When appointments or offices are reserved in favour of any **backward class** of individuals. In making appointments to services and posts, taking into account the claims of **scheduled castes and scheduled tribes**. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The governor has the authority to exclude jobs, services, and topics from the SPSC's jurisdiction. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- According to the Constitution, the governor may enact rules identifying the subjects in which the SPSC is not required to be consulted on state services and jobs.
- But all such regulations made by the governor shall be laid before each house of the state legislature for at least 14 days (about 2 weeks). The state legislature can amend or repeal them.

91. (d)

Explanation:

- **102nd Constitution Amendment Act**, 2018 provides constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It has the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.
- The **Commission consists of five members** including a **Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members** appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members is determined by President.
- The commission investigates and monitors all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the socially and educationally backward classes under the Constitution or under any other law to evaluate the working of such safeguards.
- Its recommendations are **only of advisory** nature. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The commission, while investigating into any matter or enquiring into any complaint, **has all the powers of a civil court** to try a suit. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- It participates and advises on the socio-economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State.
- It presents to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards. The President laid such reports before each House of Parliament.

92. (b)

Explanation:

- The President acquires the following extraordinary powers when the **President's Rule** is imposed in a state:

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- He **can take up the functions of the state government** and powers vested in the governor or any other executive authority in the state.
- He can declare that the **powers of the state legislature are to be exercised by Parliament.**
- He can take all other necessary steps including the suspension of the constitutional provisions relating to anybody or authority in the state.
- The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state administration with the help of the chief secretary of the state or the advisors appointed by the President.
- Further, the **President either suspends or dissolves the state legislative assembly**. Parliament passes the state legislative bills and the state budget. **Hence, option (b) is correct**.

93. (d)

Explanation:

- **Classical languages of India** refer to languages that have a rich literary and historical heritage and have been recognized for their cultural and historical significance. These languages have a documented literary tradition that extends back to ancient times.
- The Government of India has granted classical status to certain languages based on their antiquity, unique linguistic features, and cultural importance.
- The Government of India has recognized **six languages as classical languages**. These are **Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia**. **Hence, option (d) is correct**.

94. (b)

Explanation:

- The **'AAINA Dashboard for Cities'** portal has been made lunched by **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** where **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)** across the country can participate to **voluntarily submit their key data on a regular basis**, through a simple, easy-to-fill, data entry form on the portal.
- The **primary objectives of the AAINA Dashboard** are to help cities to
  - see how they are faring vis-à-vis other cities,
  - inspire them by pointing to possibilities and areas of improvement, and
  - providing opportunity to learn and engage with frontrunners.
- While not ranking the ULBs, the AAINA dashboard would serve as a tool for comparing similarly placed cities and promoting peer learning among cities.
- The Dashboard will present the data submitted by the ULBs on the basis of indicators across five broad pillars namely, (i) Political & Administrative Structure, (ii) Finance, (iii) Planning, (iv) Citizen Centric Governance and (v) Delivery of Basic Services.
- The ULBs will submit their data, including audited accounts, and self-reported performance metrics by logging in to the dashboard's portal.
- With active cooperation of all ULBs, the 'AAINA Dashboard for Cities' aims to create a robust database of the key performance metrics of Urban Local Bodies, which could be accessed by all stakeholders, and subsequently would open for public view once it gets populated. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

95. (a)

Explanation:

- The chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly – by and from amongst the elected members thereof. However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines.
- The chairperson of a panchayat and other **members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly shall have the right to vote in the meetings** of the panchayats. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act** of 1992 provides for the **reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women** (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging the SCs and STs).
- Further, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the panchayats** shall be vested in the state election commission. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

96. (b)

Explanation:

- The **73rd Constitutional Amendment act** does not apply to the states of **Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram**

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and certain other areas. These areas include, (a) the scheduled areas and the tribal areas in the states; (b) the hill areas of Manipur for which district councils exist; and (c) Darjeeling district of West Bengal for which Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council exists. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

- However, the Parliament may extend the provisions of this Part to the scheduled areas and tribal areas subject to such exceptions and modifications as it may specify.
- Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted the "Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act", 1996, popularly known as the PESA Act or the Extension Act.
- The objectives of the PESA Act include **extending the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the panchayats to the scheduled areas with certain modifications. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

97. (d)

Explanation:

- A **municipal corporation has three authorities**, namely, the council, the standing committees and the commissioner.
- The **Council is headed by a Mayor**. He is assisted by a Deputy Mayor. He is elected in a majority of the states for a one-year renewable term.
- **The municipal commissioner** is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken by the council and its standing committees. Thus, he is the **chief executive authority of the corporation. He is appointed by the state government** and is generally a member of the IAS. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **A notified area committee** is created for the **administration of two types of areas**–a fast developing town due to industrialisation, and a town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government.
- Since it is **established by a notification in the government gazette,** it is called as **notified area committee.**
- But unlike the municipality, **it is an entirely nominated body**, that is, all the members of a notified area committee including the chairman are nominated by the state government. Thus, it is **neither an elected body nor a statutory body. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

98. (d)

Explanation:

- **Municipal Corporation:** These are established in the **states by the acts of concerned state legislature and in the union territories** by the acts of the Parliament of India. These are created for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata etc. They have three authorities, namely, the council as the deliberative and legislative wing, the standing committees to facilitate the council and the commissioner as the chief executive authority.
- **Town Area Committe**: These are created by a **separate act of a state legislature** which regulates their composition and functions. These are semi municipal authorities that are entrusted with a limited number of civic functions like drainage, roads, street lighting, and conservancy.
- **Port Trust:** These are created by **acts of Parliament.** They are established in port areas for two purposes: (a) to manage and protect the ports; and (b) to provide civic amenities.
- **Notified Area Committee:** These are **established by notification in the government gazette.** They are created for the administration of two types of areas – a fast developing town due to industrialisation, and a town which does not yet fulfil all the conditions necessary for the constitution of a municipality, but which otherwise is considered important by the state government. Thus, it is not a statutory body. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

99. (b)

Explanation:

- Following eight types of urban local bodies are created in India for the administration of urban areas:
  - Municipal corporation,
  - Municipality,
  - Notified area committee,
  - Town area committee,
  - Cantonment board,
  - Township,
  - Port trust
  - Special purpose agency

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- **Special Purpose Agency:** These are **set up by states to undertake designated activities or specific functions** that 'legitimately' belong to the domain of municipal corporations or municipalities or other local urban governments. **These are function based and not area based.**
- Some such bodies are **town improvement trusts, urban development authorities, housing boards,** water supply and sewerage boards, pollution control board, electricity supply boards, city transport boards etc. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

100. (d)

Explanation:

- **The Central Council of Local Government** was **set up in 1954,** under **Article 263** of the Constitution by an order of the President of India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Council is **an advisory body.** It consists of the Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs in the Government of India and the ministers for local self-government in states. The **union minister acts as the Chairman of the Council.**
- Till 1958, it dealt with both urban as well as rural local governments, but **after 1958 it has been dealing with matters of urban local government only. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Council performs the following functions with regard to local government: (i) Considering and recommending the policy matters (ii) Making proposals for legislation (iii) Examining the possibility of cooperation between the Centre and the states (iv) Drawing up a common programme of action (v) Recommending Central financial assistance (vi) Reviewing the work done by the local bodies with the Central financial assistance.

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